3

FURTHER PAPERS

RESPECTING

GWALIOR.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of ***Her Majesty,***
April, 1844.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON

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LORDSHIP PAPERS

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FURTHER PAPERS

RESPECTING

GWALIOR.

No. 1.

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(Extract.) *Camp, Kootub, February* 20, 1843. (No. 13.)

I HAVE to report, for your information, the death, on the 7th instant, of Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, and the accession of Bhageerut Rao, the nearest in blood to the deceased, and who had been adopted by his widow, to the vacant Guddee of the Gwalior State, under the title of "Maharajah Ali Jah Jyagee Rao Scindiah."

In August last, the Resident at Gwalior reported the precarious state of the Maharajah's health, and suggested that no time should be lost in acquainting him with any modification which I might desire to make in the instructions of the 8th of March, 1841, with which he had been furnished for his guidance, in the event of his Highness' demise without male issue.

I caused Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers to be informed, in reply, that I did not deem it expedient, under existing circumstances, to vary those instructions; but, considering the very infirm state of Scindiah's health, I desired that he would make inquiry, and report respecting the characters, condition, and circumstances, of the four boys mentioned in the "Gwalior Diary," as having been spoken of at the meeting of the officers and chiefs on the 22nd of August, as capable of being elected to the Guddee.

The Resident was directed to keep me fully informed of all the proceedings of the officers and chiefs connected with the subject of an adoption.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers stated the views and feelings of the Gwalior chiefs in respect to the succession, and forwarded a genealogical table of the Scindiah family, from which it appeared that Bhageerut Rao, the son of Hunwunt Rao, usually called Babajee Scindiah, who had been dead for some time, was nearest in blood to the reigning Maharajah, and the Resident was informed that that was my opinion.

Bhageerut Rao is represented as "a fine boy of about eight years of age, good-looking, and of a fair complexion. He is the only male of his family, and his mother and himself are all that now belong to it. They are considered respectable in their line of life."

On the 7th instant the Resident reported, by express, the demise, on that day, of Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah.

On the 8th instant Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers reported that the boy Bhageerut Rao, the nearest in blood to the family of the late Maharajah, had, with the concurrence of the chiefs, been adopted by his widow, the Tara Ranee, as her son, and successor to the late Maharajah.

Copies of the notification of the demise of Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, and the adoption of Bhageerut Rao, which I caused to be published, will be found among the inclosures.

I instructed the Resident to express to the Durbar the deep regret I had experienced on the occasion of the demise of the late faithful friend of the British Government.

At the same time it was added, that it was the cause of great satisfaction to me, that the Tara Ranee had, with the apparently general concurrence of the chiefs and people, adopted the boy whom I had myself deemed to be nearest in blood to the late Maharajah, and that I also derived great satisfaction from the preservation of tranquillity, which I trusted would be maintained. It was observed, that the adoption of a boy too young to administer the Government, necessarily created anxiety as to the selection of the Ministers by whom the Government was to be carried on; and that I awaited with much interest the communication which I expected shortly to receive from the Resident on this point.

It will be seen that the present Maharajah was proclaimed under the style and titles of "Maharajah Ali Jah Jyagee Rao Scindiah," on the 12th instant. A copy of the general order which I issued, notifying his Highness' accession to the Gwalior Musnud, forms a number in the packet.

I authorized the Resident to confer upon his Highness the usual khilaut on the day of his being placed upon the Guddee; and I further directed him to take the Maharajah's hand, and perform that ceremony himself, as the Durbar appeared to desire; thereby affording the most public proof of my confirmation of the Maharajah's adoption, and giving a pledge of the friendship and support of the British Government.

The Resident has been particularly desired to express to the Ranee and the Durbar the great satisfaction with which I have viewed every step hitherto taken by them since the death of the late Maharajah, and my earnest hope, that their united counsels may, after sufficient deliberation, place the Government during the Maharajah's minority, in hands which may have strength to preserve the tranquillity of the country, and increase its prosperity.

No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers, the Resident at Gwalior, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, February* 25, 1841.

Referred to in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of February 20, 1843.

THE serious and continued attacks of illness with which the Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah has of late been afflicted, from one of which he is at present slowly recovering, and the injury which his constitution must have received from these and former attacks of sickness, have induced me to bring the subject again to the attention of the Governor-General in Council, with the view to my being honored with any additional or modified orders in regard to the succession to this principality, to those contained in Mr. Macnaghten's letter of the 21st December, 1835.

2. I have had no opportunity of ascertaining what the Maharajah's original malady was; this last attack common report attributed to various causes; he, however, about the middle of last month, was supposed to have got nearly quite rid of it, and was fast recovering, but towards the end of that month, he had frequent attacks of melancholy, arising, I have been informed, from weakness, and from apprehensions of a return of his former illness, which somewhat alarmed his native phy-

sicians; these attacks, however, have left him for the last eight or ten days.

Referred to in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of February 20, 1843.

3. I paid the Maharajah a visit on Saturday last, with the other gentlemen of the Residency, when he appeared to be very weak and much reduced; he informed me that he felt himself much better, and spoke to me with considerable confidence and self-possession.

4. The Maharajah is still childless; his only wife, a girl of about eleven years of age, is the daughter of a person named Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra, of no note or influence, either here or in his own country, the Deccan.

5. The present wife of the Maharajah is the younger sister of the consort of 1835, who died on the 6th of March, 1838.

6. Under the circumstances of his illness, which I have above stated, I have considered it would be injudicious in me at present to introduce the highly important subject of a successor to the Maharajah, either by adoption, or selection from any of his relations of the house of Scindiah, but I may have an opportunity hereafter of doing so, which I shall not fail to avail myself of.

7. The state of affairs here at present is nearly that described in Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland's letters of the 7th November and 31st December, 1835; and it would only be unnecessarily occupying the attention of his Lordship, were I to repeat the arguments he then used.

8. The only exceptions are, that, in place of the Mama Sahib, the Maharajah's maternal uncle, having, as then, the sole management of affairs, he is now one of five persons to whom they are entrusted; the whole of these persons are notoriously at enmity with each other, and it would be in vain to expect that they would ever act in concert; their principal study (as far as I have been able to ascertain) is how they may best and most effectually oppose the plans of each other; it is only the occasional interposition of the Maharajah himself, which allays these dissensions, and induces them to attend to the public business entrusted to each.

9. The Mama Sahib is, perhaps, the most capable of the whole of these Ministers, and is certainly the person of most influence at present, though I am of opinion it is likely to terminate with his nephew's, the Maharajah's, existence.

10. The Maharajah's father (previous to adoption) died in 1836, subsequent to the letters of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland above alluded to.

11. In soliciting the attention of the Government of India to the highly important question of the succession of this Government, in the event of the death of the present Maharajah without male issue, my own opinions on the subject may be expected. I am not prepared to offer any other than that (*i. e.* the adoption of a son from the family of Scindiah by the widow of the Maharajah) submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, in his letter of the 7th November, 1835, and approved of by Government, in Mr. Macnaghten's letter of the 21st of December of that year, as I am of opinion that it is likely to prove the most popular, and, though not quite consonant to strict Hindoo law, yet it is to usage, in such extreme cases, both as regards States and Individuals.

12. In the event of the present widow being considered of too tender an age to make such a selection, I am aware of no other course being left to Government, than to declare the next in succession of the family of Scindiah to be the heir to this principality; but the discovery of such a person would necessarily occupy much time, as the late Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah himself declared to Major Stewart, the then Resident, that he had none but very distant relations, and of them he knew nothing; it might therefore be considered a somewhat dangerous experiment to leave the throne vacant, under the present administration, for an indefinite period, or until the legal heir could be discovered.

13. I would, therefore, beg to suggest that, if not contrary to the general feeling of the influential persons of this Durbar, I should be

Referred to in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of February 20, 1843.

authorized, in the event of the death of the Maharajah without male issue, to recommend to his widow the adoption above alluded to from the family of Scindiah; and that, in the event of this adoption occurring, the mother and her adopted son should be supported by the British Government, in their high station, from foreign and domestic enemies; and that I should be informed of the extent to which Government would authorize such support.

14. Our interference, in my opinion, should be strictly limited to such assistance, avoiding by every possible means all concern in their other affairs, so as to escape entangling ourselves in the internal administration of the State, unless an interference in the Government is forced upon us by the clearest necessity, resulting from tyranny or the grossest mismanagement.

15. I do not contemplate any great commotion on the part of the troops here; they are considerably in arrears at present, and might require assurances of our using our interest to see them adjusted by their own Government, which, I should think, would be a sufficient inducement for them to remain quiet and preserve the public peace.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 3.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Fort William, March* 8, 1841.

IN reply to your dispatch of the 25th of February, I am directed by the Governor-General of India in Council to state, that, in the event of the demise of the Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah without male issue, or the delegation of authority to his widow to adopt a son, it would appear the proper course that you should make known the willingness of the British Government to recognize an adoption from the family of Scindiah, which may be made by his widow, with the consent of the eading chiefs of the Durbar. The extreme youth of the Maharajah's wife seems to render necessary, for the present, this reference to the assent of those who may be supposed, on such an emergency, to be her most competent advisers.

2. His Lordship in Council has little doubt that, by the exercise of your friendly and disinterested influence, the choice of the parties for a successor to the sovereignty will be well directed, and that the mother, and the heir adopted upon such a choice, will remain secure from serious molestation.

3. His Lordship in Council does not deem it requisite to anticipate a necessity for more active support from the Government of India, or to discuss the conditions upon which such support might be requested and given.

4. You will, however, bear in mind, that it is wished to improve any opportunity which may present itself to you, so as to obtain for the British Political Officers on the spot a more direct control than has hitherto been exercised, with a view to the general tranquillity, over the administration of the distant districts of the Gwalior State in Malwa and other quarters.

I have, &c.,
T. H. MADDOCK.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of February 20, 1843.

No. 4.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

(Extract.) *Gwalior Residency, August* 22, 1842.

FROM all I have been able to learn of the Maharajah's health, I would earnestly beg leave to respectfully suggest that, should the Governor-General wish to alter, or add to, the instructions of Government conveyed to me in your letter of the 8th March, 1841, in regard to the succession to this State, in the event of the demise of the present Maharajah, no time should be lost in communicating his orders to me on that subject.

I believe that the Maharajah is not considered in immediate danger, and he has youth in his favour; but his constitution has been so much shaken by former frequent attacks of illness, that it appears to me to be desirable to be prepared, as far as possible, for whatever may happen to him on the present occasion.

The state of parties and affairs here appear to me much the same at present as they were described by me in my letter of the 25th February, 1841, when writing on the same subject as that on which I have now addressed you.

I shall merely add, that the Maharajah is still childless, and has made no adoption or provision for a successor.

No. 5.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

(Extract.) *Simla, September* 14, 1842.

THE Governor-General having to-day been made acquainted with the instructions addressed to you by the Governor-General in Council, last year, with respect to the course to be pursued by you in the event of the demise of Scindiah without male issue, does not deem it expedient, under present circumstances, to vary those instructions; but, considering the very infirm state of Scindiah's health, his Lordship desires that you will forthwith make inquiry, and report respecting the characters and condition and circumstances of all the four boys mentioned in the "Gwalior Diary" as having been spoken of at the meeting of officers and chiefs on the 22nd ultimo, as capable of being elected to the Guddee.

You will, of course, endeavour to make yourself fully acquainted with all the proceedings of the Ministers, officers, and chiefs, with respect to an adoption; and you will have the goodness to state, in separate dispatches, all you learn, and all you do upon this important matter.

No. 6.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Gwalior Residency, half-past 9 P.M.,
February 7, 1843.

Sir,

IT is with deep regret I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I have this instant received intimation of the death of his Highness the Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of February 20, 1843.

No. 7.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

(Extract.) *Gwalior, February* 8, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that, immediately after the dispatch of my letter to you, of yesterday night, announcing the demise of his late Highness the Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, I received two pressing messages from the Ministers, earnestly requesting my presence at the Palace.

I accordingly went there, accompanied by my assistant, Captain Ellis, where I found assembled the ministers and all the influential officers and people about the Court. After having expressed my deep regret to them on the melancholy event which had occurred, and offered a few words of consolation in particular to the Mama Sahib, the late Maharajah's uncle, they informed me that the Tara Ranee, the widow of the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah (whom they acknowledged as their sovereign Mistress), themselves, and also those then present, had selected as successor to the Guddee, Bhageerut Rao, a boy of about eight or nine years of age, son of Babajee Scindiah, alias Hunwunt Rao, and who is the nearest in blood in the family to the late Maharajah.

He was present at the Durbar, and introduced to me: he is a fine sharp-looking boy, I think about ten or eleven years of age.

The Ministers appealed to all those then present as to the correctness of the statement they had made to me relative to the choice of a successor to the late Maharajah, which they admitted they entirely agreed in.

They then took me to the Purdah of the room, where the Ranee and other ladies of the family were, and where, after I had offered a few words of consolation on the irretrievable loss they had sustained, and general assurances of the continued friendship of the British Government to them, through the Dada Khasjee Walla, they (the Ministers) repeated what they had told me in the public Durbar, to which the Ranee assented, and said, that the Maharajah had several months previous informed her, that, in the event of his death, she was to adopt Bhageerut Rao as her son, and his successor.

I informed the Ranee in reply that, this being the case, I had every hope that no objection would be offered by the Governor-General to her choice, and that of her advisers, and to whom I would immediately communicate the circumstance, through the Secretary in the Political Department.

In going to, and in returning from the Durbar, I found all the avenues to the Lushkur guarded by strong parties of soldiers, and the streets full of them, with guns attached to the several detachments; they all behaved in the most orderly and civil manner.

The Ministers have assured me, that they had no doubt of being able to preserve the peace and security of the camp.

I have been informed, that the corpse of the late Maharajah was taken to be burned, with the usual ceremonies, at daylight this morning: the boy Bhageerut fired the funeral pile.

No. 8.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of February 20, 1843.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

(Extract.) *Gwalior Residency, February* 9, 1843.

THE Maharanee and the boy she has selected may be still considered as children; it may therefore appear to the Governor-General requisite that a regency should be appointed; the present Ministry certainly do not possess the confidence of the army or of the people.

The Mama Sahib (the maternal uncle of the late Maharajah) appears to me to possess the greatest influence of any person about this Court, and seems to be attached to our interests; he would, perhaps, be the person best calculated to place at the head of the Regency.

No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Delhi, February* 10, 1843.

I HAVE had the honor to lay before the Governor-General of India your dispatch, dated the 8th instant, announcing the demise of Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, and the adoption, by his widow, of Bhageerut Rao.

2. You are requested to express to the Durbar the deep regret experienced by his Lordship on the occasion of the demise of the late faithful friend of the British Government.

3. At the same time it is the cause of great satisfaction, that the Tara Ranee, the widow of the late Maharajah, has adopted, with the apparently general concurrence of the chiefs and people, the boy whom the Governor-General had himself deemed to be nearest in blood to the late Maharajah.

4. His Lordship has also derived the greatest satisfaction from the preservation of the public tranquillity, and trusts that it will still be maintained.

5. The adoption of a boy too young to administer the Government, necessarily creates anxiety as to the selection of the Ministers by whom the Government is to be carried on, and the Governor-General awaits with much interest the communication he expects shortly to receive on that head.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 10.

Notification by the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Delhi, February 11, 1843.

THE Governor-General, having received, from the Resident at Gwalior, intelligence of the demise, on the 7th instant, of His Highness Junkojee Rao Scindiah, has been pleased to direct, that minute guns, to the number of twenty-seven, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired in honor of his memory, at the principal military stations in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

The Governor-General has also received information of the adoption, by the widow of the late Maharajah, with the assent of the chiefs and people, of Bhageerut Rao, the person nearest in blood to the late Maha-

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of February 20, 1843.

rajah. The title assumed by His Highness will hereafter be made known, and orders will then be issued for paying the accustomed honors on His Highness' accession.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,

J. THOMASON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

(Extract.) *Camp, Delhi, February* 13, 1843.

THE Governor-General rejoices that his immediate recognition, communicated to you on the 10th instant, of the Maharajah, adopted by the Ranee, with the consent of the chiefs and people, will have already removed all possible anxiety on their part, with respect to the intentions of the British Government, and will have added to the many proofs the family of Scindiah has received, of the sincere disposition entertained to preserve the family and the Raj of so faithful an ally.

The extreme youth of the Ranee, and of the boy who has been adopted, render it indispensable that a Regency should be appointed.

The Governor-General considers, that it would be most for the benefit of the Gwalior State, that the Regency should be confided to one person, in whom, during the minority of the Maharajah, may reside all the authority of the State. It would be for the Regent to nominate the Ministers, and they would be responsible to him.

This arrangement,—evidently the most advantageous to the Raj, and to the family of Scindiah, for all purposes of internal Government, as preserving intact the sovereign authority during the minority of the young Maharajah,—is at the same time that which is most conducive to the maintenance of friendly relations between the Raj of Gwalior and the British Government; as, in all cases of complaint, if any such should arise, against the subjects of the State of Gwalior, the British Government would know what individual it should hold responsible for the conduct by which it was aggrieved.

Your opinion in favour of the Mama Sahib, inclines the Governor-General to consider that the Ranee, and the chiefs and people of Gwalior, would do well in selecting him as Regent. It is an advantage, that, having no connexion with the family of Scindiah by blood, he can have no interest contrary to that of the Maharajah, upon whose life the continuance of his authority must now depend, and upon whose gratitude and regard he must rely, for any influence he may hope to retain on the termination of the minority.

The Governor-General would therefore gladly see the Regency conferred upon the Mama Sahib. The Governor-General cannot doubt that the Mama Sahib, sensible of the importance of preserving a good understanding with the British Government, and especially of taking, in conjunction with the British Resident at the Court of Gwalior, all measures which from time to time may appear to be required, for the preservation of tranquillity upon our common frontier, would readily avail himself of the advice of the Resident, and endeavour thereby to avoid all grounds of difference between the two Governments.

No. 12.

Notification by the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Delhi, February 18, 1843.

THE Resident at Gwalior having reported, on the 14th instant, the accession of the adopted son of the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah,

under the title of Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Scindiah, to the vacant Guddee of the Gwalior State, the Governor-General is pleased to direct that a salute of nineteen guns be fired in honor of this event, at the principal military stations in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,

J. THOMASON.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of February 20, 1843.

No. 13.

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

Sirs, *Agra, March* 23, 1843. (No. 19.)

IN continuation of my letter of the 20th ultimo, No. 13, I herewith forward, for your information, copies of my subsequent correspondence with the Resident at Gwalior.

I have, &c.,

ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 14.

The Governor-General of India to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

February 22, 1843.

AT the moment when I was indulging the expectation of seeing the Maharajah restored to health, and of becoming at an early period personally acquainted with a Sovereign whom, for his many virtues and constant friendship for the British Government, I so much esteemed, it has pleased Providence to deprive your Highness of a kind husband, and me of a trusted ally. To the will of Providence we must submit. Your Highness will find consolation in the recollection of the tender cares by which you soothed the lamented chief during his long illness. I will endeavour to evince my regard for him we have lost, by the protection I shall afford to the son your Highness has adopted, in whose mind I feel assured that your Highness and the chiefs of your Durbar will sow the seeds of friendship for me and for my Government. I pray that your Highness' health may be preserved, and that His Highness, your adopted son, may conduce to your comfort.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

I remain, &c.,

ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 15.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, February* 23, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that yesterday, being the day appointed for placing the young Maharajah on the Guddee, Captain Ellis, my Assistant, and Lieutenant Bean, commanding my escort, and myself, went to the Palace, where we arrived shortly after daybreak.

2. I went at that early hour, in consequence of a conversation of some length which I had held the previous day with the Durbar vakeel, in regard to the appointment of a Regent, and which left me but little hope of success in persuading the Maharanee and her advisers to immediately agree to the nomination of an officer vested with such high powers.

3. The vakeel informed me, that three of the Ministers, the Dada Khasjee Walla, Sumbajee Angria, and the Moollanjee, (who may be called the Ranee's party, but who actually belong to that of a female named Nurungee, a servant in the Palace, notorious for her intrigues,) wished to delay the appointment of a Regent, and to allow the former Ministers to

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

carry on the Government, or to place one of themselves, the Dada Khasjee Walla, in that high office, the most inefficient of the whole of them; he therefore wished me to be at the Palace early, with the view to my advising and persuading them to lose no time in nominating a Regent.

4. On my arrival at the Palace, I was met by the vakeel, who informed me that, after he left me the previous day, he had met those three persons, whom he had with great difficulty convinced of the impolicy of their proceedings, and had brought them round to agree to the nomination of the Mama Sahib as Regent, and to their obtaining the consent of the Maharanee to his holding that high office, and to his being that day publicly declared as such, immediately after the Maharajah had been placed on the throne.

5. He, however, informed me, that they were somewhat apprehensive that the Mama Sahib might not adhere to the promises he had given them of not in any way acting so as to unjustly injure their honor or character (Izzut and Hoomrut); that they therefore wished him to acknowledge before me, that he had so engaged to act towards them.

6. Those three Ministers shortly afterwards came into the room where I was sitting; and, after being seated, stated that they had agreed to the Mama Sahib being appointed Regent, and that the Maharanee had done so also, as she would by-and-bye inform me herself: after discussing the subject, it appeared to me that they wished to retain too strong a voice for the Ranee in the management of the affairs of the Government, which I told them, and said, that the Regent's power should be uncontrolled, and that the Maharanee and themselves, with the other influential people, should delegate to him the fullest powers, and that if they, or others, were to interfere with him by bringing orders to him from the Ranee, who was a child, all his efforts for the good of the country would be paralyzed, and affairs remain in the same state of confusion as at present.

7. They informed me, that they had given him assurances that they would not thwart him, and that they would assist him and attend to his orders; upon which I recommended, that the Mama Sahib should be sent for, to ascertain from himself if he thought he could conduct the affairs of the State so as to merit the approbation of the British and his own Government, on the terms they had stated, and which they had informed me had been communicated to him.

8. The Mama Sahib was sent for, when he admitted he had engaged that all former enmities should be forgotten on his part, and that he would not act unjustly towards any of those then present so as to injure their honor or reputation; and that, under the stipulations they had entered into with him of affording him their assistance, and with my advice, he considered himself capable of carrying on the affairs of the State, and hopes to give satisfaction.

9. He added, the expenses of the State exceeded the revenues; the consequent reductions which he would have to make would, no doubt, create him many enemies; but he hoped gradually to effect his object of bringing the finances and affairs generally into order.

10. The hour for placing the Maharajah on the throne having arrived, the Ministers left me, when, after a short period, the Durbar vakeel, the officers who accompanied me, and myself, entered the hall of audience, which I found crowded with the principal officers of the State, and influential people of all classes. I was conducted to the neighbourhood of the Purdah, behind which the Maharanee was sitting, where I met the young Maharajah, standing to receive me, from whence I led him to the Guddee, on which I placed him about half an hour after sun-rise, when a heavy discharge of guns and small arms, in honor of the event, immediately took place, and which continued for some time.

11. The usual khilaut was then presented on the part of the Governor-General on occasions of this description, consisting of trays (seven trays of jewels, twenty-four trays of clothes, five trays of articles of European manufacture), with an elephant and two horses, all richly caparisoned; on the termination of this ceremony one of the turbans, which formed part of this present, and which was richly ornamented with jewels, was taken up by one of the chiefs, and that which the Maharajah wore, and

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

much of the same description, was removed, and the former put on by the Ministers behind a temporary screen of cloth drawn in front of the Maharajah, on the removal of which cloth a royal salute was directed to be fired.

12. The Ministers, the officers who accompanied me, and myself, then went and sat down on each side of the Purdah above alluded to, when the Maharanee expressed her gratitude to the Governor-General for his friendship, and for the extreme liberality and consideration which had, on all occasions, been shewn to her late husband's family by the British Government, which, she said, she could not sufficiently extol, and should never forget.

13. After some consultation between the Ministers and the Ranee, she said that she approved of the Mama Sahib being nominated Regent (Mookhtar), and ordered him to be invested with a dress on that account, which having been effected, we returned to our seats near to the Guddee, when the Ministers proclaimed that he had been nominated to that distinguished post, which appeared to give great general satisfaction.

14. The Ministers, and all the influential people of the Court, then came forward with their respective presents to the young Maharajah, which he continued to receive till he appeared quite worn out from fatigue, when I took my leave, after receiving the usual ceremonious dismissal of Utur and Pawn.

15. I understand this presentation of presents will, in all probability, continue for the next two days.

16. On leaving the hall of audience, I took the opportunity of saying a few words, in passing, to Colonels Baptiste Felose and Jacob, in commendation of the admirable arrangements they had made for the preservation of peace and good order in the camp, and which had been so succesful, on which they appeared to be highly gratified.

17. I cannot close this dispatch without bringing to the Governor-General's attention, the able and efficient assistance which I have received on every occasion, since the late Maharajah's death, from Ram Rao Phalkeea, the Durbar vakeel, a very old servant of this State, and a jagheerdar of the British Government, holding the lands of Alliverdi Tehar near Delhi; he is nearly seventy years of age, but possesses the activity of mind and body of a person twenty years younger, and has, on this occasion, proved himself an able and faithful friend of his own and the British Government.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 16.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, February* 24, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I have been in hopes for the last two days, of communicating to you the period, when the deputation is to leave this to wait on the Governor-General, and congratulate his Lordship on his arrival at Agra, but this point I have not yet been able to ascertain.

2. The Durbar vakeel waited upon me yesterday afternoon, and informed me, that they wished for the delay of a few days to put the payment of the arrears of the troops into a train of settlement, previous to his leaving for Agra, with the mission, of which he is to form one of the members. I was anxious that they should, if possible, have reached Agra the day previous to the Governor-General's arrival there, but that, I fear, cannot now be effected.

3. The vakeel also requested that I would delay my departure until they had adopted some measures for ensuring that the money should be forthcoming for the payment of the troops, from the treasury, or other disposable funds of the State.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee of March 23, 1843.

4. One of the infantry brigades of three battalions, under a person named Bulwunt Rao, has shewn some disposition to resist authority; one of these battalions, under a native commandant named Ishuree Sing, was on its way to Malwa, when reports reached the Durbar, previous to that detachment leaving the Gwalior territory, of the outrages it had committed in seizing supplies, hackeries, coolies, &c., and not paying for them. When these circumstances were mentioned to me, I advised that the commandant should be made an example of.

5. In one of the last visits I paid to the late Maharajah, he ordered the recall of Ishuree Sing, whom he ordered to be dismissed the service on his arrival at Gwalior, and to be confined in the fort.

6. It would appear that, on the order of his recall having reached him, he marched back with his battalion from Malwa, though he had received the most peremptory orders addressed to himself, and his second in command, and to the local authorities there, to leave his corps where it was, and to return alone. He lately arrived in camp, and the other battalions of the brigade have made common cause with him and his men.

7. It does not, however, appear that this evil example has spread; and I am assured that measures have been taken that it shall not. I have no doubt that the Regent will be able to manage the disaffected without resorting to force, and take an early opportunity of making an example of those who have been disobedient.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 17.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, February* 25, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the Regent and his four Ministers waited upon me yesterday evening, and, I am happy to say, appeared to be on more friendly and intimate terms than I have yet seen them.

2. The Regent informed me, that the Maharanee had sent them to renew her expressions of thanks for the friendship and consideration which had been shewn by the Governor-General to her late husband's house, in sanctioning the adoption of the young Maharajah, and in having evinced such unequivocal proofs of his confirmation of that measure, and the consequent support of the young chief's Government.

3. I strongly recommended, to their immediate and earnest attention, the discharge of the arrears of the troops, and pointed out to them the dangers which would arise from delaying such an important measure; and, on their having consulted me on the means of doing so, I suggested their employing the whole of the available funds they had at command for that purpose, and to make up what might be wanting from the public Treasury or Gungajullee.

4. I recommended that the young Maharajah should be placed under the charge and tuition of a chief of experience and character, with teachers under him.

5. They informed me, that Oodajee Rao Khatkeea had been intrusted with that highly important charge. He is a very respectable old officer, who had served, with some of the best horse of Scindiah's camp, with the contingent, previous to its reform; with which, on several occasions, he had distinguished himself, and obtained the highest credit and approbation from every British officer under whom he had served. Knowing him to bear a high character, I accordingly expressed my approbation of their selection.

6. They informed me that the Maharajah had been already instructed in reading and writing the Mahratta language, in which he had made as much progress as boys of his age generally do.

7. I called the Regent's serious attention to the necessity of his direct-

ing his earliest endeavours to the establishment and maintenance of peace and good order on the Gwalior frontier generally, and to the settlement of the numerous cases now before him; he assured me that he would lose no time in doing so.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

8. Previous to taking their leave, they all requested that I would not think of proceeding towards Agra, until they had come to some understanding with the troops, in regard to the discharge of their arrears of pay, and put them in a train of settlement, which they hoped to do in a few days. They also wished to delay the departure of the deputation till then, I believe on account of their wishing to have the Durbar vakeel here, who is one of the members of it.

9. The appointment of the Mama Sahib as Regent, appears to have given, I may say, universal satisfaction to the troops and people generally, who highly applaud the measure.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Chutta, February* 26, 1843.

I HAVE had the honor to lay before the Governor-General your letter dated 23rd February, 1843.

2. His Lordship regards, with satisfaction, the nomination of the Mama Sahib as Regent of the Gwalior State during the minority of the Maharajah, and approves your own judicious conduct on this occasion.

3. The Governor-General suggests, that it might be desirable that the three chiefs mentioned in paragraph 3 of your letter (the Dada Khasjee Walla, Sumbajee Angria, and the Moollanjee), should be amongst the persons who may be deputed to meet him at Agra. They will probably be pleased by the distinction, whilst their absence may be a great convenience to the Mama Sahib at the commencement of his regency.

4. The Governor-General expects to reach Agra on the 4th proximo.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 19.

The Governor-General of India to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Bindrabrin, February* 27, 1843.

YOU will inform the Mama Sahib, that, having understood from you that he has, in your presence, been nominated Regent of the Gwalior State, I recognise him as the responsible head of that State, and am prepared to support his authority.

I have, &c.,
ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 20.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Bindrabrin, February* 27, 843.

YOUR letter of the 24th instant was received this morning.

2. The Governor-General is desirous that you should not leave Gwalior, until affairs there begin to assume a settled aspect.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee of March 23, 1843.

3. The reasons assigned by the Durbar vakeel for the delay of a few days, previous to the departure of the mission to Agra, are very sufficient.

4. The absence of the vakeel himself, from Gwalior, at the present moment, would apparently be productive of injury to the new Government.

5. The Governor-General considers that it is essential to the stability of the Regent's administration, that Ishuree Sing should be exemplarily punished, and his mutinous battalion disbanded.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 21.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Agra, March 5, 1843.*

THE Governor-General is desirous of knowing at the earliest period whether any, and what, measures have been taken by the Regent of Gwalior, for the punishment of Ishuree Sing and the mutinous battalion he commanded.

2. The Governor-General did not acquaint you that he was prepared to support the authority of the Regent, without taking, at the same time, the necessary preliminary steps, to enable him to give at once the most effectual support, if it should be desired.

3. It is inconvenient that there should be protracted suspense upon this point, and the Governor-General is therefore anxious to know, as soon as possible, whether the state of affairs at Gwalior is such as to render it improbable that his immediate aid will become necessary to support the Regent's authority. You will understand that, when the Governor-General stated his opinion that the battalion commanded by Ishuree Sing, which returned to Gwalior without orders, ought to be disbanded, he did not intend thereby to urge upon the Regent the adoption of that course of proceeding at all hazards. There may be circumstances which may render delay advisable; the general views of policy must be tempered by sound discretion; and a Government situated as that of Gwalior now is, may from prudence be obliged to feel its way even to an object of which the immediate attainment would obviously be most desirable, and which a strongly established Government would effect at once.

4. The punishment of Ishuree Sing himself may be of more ready attainment than the punishment of the battalion; and, as that officer had been actually removed by the late Maharajah, and is now returned to Gwalior at the head of the mutinous battalion he no longer has a right to command, his punishment in an exemplary manner with the promptitude which has as much effect in deterring men from offences, seems to be a measure of urgent expediency, if not of necessity.

5. Even with respect to this, however, there may, by possibility, be circumstances unknown to the Governor-General, which may render delay advisable.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 22.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, March 7, 1843.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

2. In reply, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I have, on two or three occasions, thrown out the suggestion as noted in the 3rd paragraph of your letter now acknowledged, and again mentioned it yesterday evening to the Mama Sahib.

3. He informed me, that of three persons therein named, viz., the Dada Khasjee Walla, Sumbajee Angria, and the Moollanjee, the Khasjee Walla was the only one of whom he entertained any apprehensions; that, though he had done everything in his power to gain him over to his views, he still found that he was, in an underhand manner, endeavouring to intrigue through the influence of the woman Nurungee (alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of my letter to your address of the 23rd ultimo), with the troops; but he did not apprehend any immediate mischief from his doing so, though it would be requisite to put a stop to his caballing, and he proposed sending him to Benares with the bones of the late Maharajah and those of the Tara Ranee, his former wife, which had not yet been sent there.

4. The Dada Khasjee Walla, having performed the same act for the remains of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, could not refuse the same office to those of the late Maharajah. The removal of the other two Ministers, viz., Sumbajee Angria and the Moollanjee, he did not consider particularly requisite, and the latter could not be well spared at present, as he had charge of the accounts of the expenditure in paying the troops.

5. The Regent and Durbar vakeel both consider the removal of the woman Nurungee from the Palace as absolutely requisite; for though their own wives are constantly in the Palace in attendance on the young Ranee, yet they find that she still has opportunities of creating mischief; it is, therefore, their intention to remove her, either by insisting on her remaining in a state of surveillance in her own house, which is out of the Palace, or to send her with the Dada Khasjee Walla to Benares, in charge of the Ranee's bones.

6. The Regent informed me, that the Ranee had sent him a ring by her brother, a boy of about fourteen years of age, and requested that she might be relieved from the governance of the woman Nurungee. The boy was called in before me, and confirmed this statement.

7. There is to be a wedding to-day or to-morrow, at the house of the Ranee's father, Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra, which she will attend, where they can separate her for a short time from the woman Nurungee, without appearing to do so, when they can ascertain her sentiments on the subject from herself personally, which if favorable to the removal, it will be done immediately; if not, the measure will be allowed to remain over until my return, with the view to avoid creating any disturbance in a matter of so much delicacy, though I believe the chiefs and people generally, with the exception of the Dada's friends, are in favour of her immediate removal.

8. I have requested the Regent to avoid hurting or outraging in any way the feelings of the young Ranee, though I agree with him as to the necessity of the removal of Nurungee.

9. The last request of the Regent, on taking leave of me yesterday evening, was, not to protract my stay at Agra, and to recollect that though he did not anticipate any disturbance during my absence, yet that his administration was but recently established, and required all my countenance and support.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 23.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, March 7*, 1843.

I HAD the honor to receive your letter of the 5th instant yesterday morning, and I beg now to acquaint you, for the information of the

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee of March 23, 1843.

Governor-General, that the Mama Sahib waited upon me rather late on the afternoon of yesterday, when I again brought to his attention the importance which the Governor-General attached to the immediate punishment of Ishuree Sing and his mutinous battalion, as specified in the 5th paragraph of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and that now acknowledged.

2. He informed me, that he felt more deeply than he could express, the evident interest which the Governor-General took in the success of the administration which had been intrusted to him, and that he hoped he would be found to continue to merit it.

3. The Regent informed me, as I stated in my letter of the 24th ultimo, that measures had been adopted for preventing the spread of defection, as evinced in that battalion and brigade; and that he now felt so assured, from the conduct of those troops themselves, and that of the other brigades in camp, that there was no danger to be apprehended from any outbreak amongst them, that he hoped he might be pardoned for stating, that he would prefer awaiting his own time for the punishment of Ishuree Sing and his corps, which he proposed doing on fully completing the payment of the infantry and cavalry of the army.

4. On effecting this arrangement, which he expected would still occupy him a month or six weeks, he felt confident that he would then have it in his power to inflict an exemplary punishment, not only on Ishuree Sing and his battalion, but also on the whole brigade to which it belonged, if requisite.

5. The Regent appeared to prefer the mode of proceeding now stated, to that of calling in British troops, as he thinks by doing so it might cause a serious disturbance throughout the whole army, and that it might lose him that popularity and confidence which the officers and troops of it certainly at present appear to repose in him, besides being the cause of the loss of many lives. I therefore did not press that measure any farther upon him, having no doubt that he will have the power and the will to execute the intentions above expressed.

6. He also informed me, that he had yesterday settled with the Silladar horse for the payment of ten months of their arrears, and that he hoped to be equally fortunate within the next two days, in adjusting the amount to be paid to those of the several paegahs belonging to the Government.

7. This being the case, he thought the deputation might safely leave Gwalior on Saturday next, the 11th instant, and that he was aware of no obstacle to my accompanying them, should I see fit; being of the same opinion myself, I propose leaving this on Friday next, the day previous to the deputation, and both making the usual marches to Agra.

8. The deputation is to consist of Bapoojee Rao Setowlea Deshmookh, the chief next in rank to the Maharajah, the Durbar vakeel Ram Rao Phalkeea, and his brother Suchurun Rao Phalkeea; they will be accompanied by five hundred sowars, one battalion, and two companies of infantry, and five guns. I will give the usual intimation to the civil and military authorities at Agra, and to those of Dholepore, of the approach of the deputation, that supplies may be provided on the road, at the places of halt.

9. The Maharanee and the Regent have requested the other officers of the Residency and myself, to dine at the Palace, and to witness a display of fireworks on Wednesday evening, previous to our taking leave for Agra, which we have accepted.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 24.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Agra, March* 8, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant.

2. The Governor-General, satisfied that no necessity will occur for the march of troops upon Gwalior, to support the Regent's authority, will now countermand the several measures he had taken, for the purpose of concentrating a preponderating force. The Governor-General trusts that the Regent will have the means of punishing Ishuree Sing and his mutinous regiment at the time he expects, and that he will have the firmness to use those means as he now proposes to do; for the Governor-General is satisfied, that an early example of the vigorous enforcement of discipline in the army, will tend, more than any other measure, to consolidate the Regent's authority.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

3. At the same time, the Governor-General cannot but feel, that the obligations of a Government and of an Army are reciprocal; and that an Army left for a long period without the pay for which it engages to serve the Government, cannot be reasonably expected to act on all occasions according to the strict rules of military subordination, and as it probably would act, if faith were kept with it.

4. The Governor-General cannot doubt, that the Regent will feel the truth of this observation, and that he will make every endeavour to discharge hereafter the pay of the troops with regularity.

5. In order to effect this object, however, it will obviously be necessary to reduce the number of the troops now nominally in the service of the State. Without the possibility of having any external wars, the State of Gwalior can only require troops for the maintenance of internal peace, and for the personal guard of the Maharajah. The Governor-General would not counsel any measure inconsistent with the dignity of the house of Scindiah; and he is sure that the Regent will see, that nothing so much tends to impair that dignity as a succession of acts of military insubordination, provoked by the failure of the Government to perform its engagements towards the troops, and that, in reality, no measure, but that of diminishing the number of troops employed, can enable the Government to perform its engagements.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 25.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, March* 10, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that late yesterday evening, after having dispatched my tents the first march towards Agra, I heard there had been some disturbance in the Maharajah's lushkur or camp. As the information came from a source on which, in general, some little dependence is to be placed, and wishing to have a little conversation with the Regent and Durbar vakeel on that and other matters in regard to this Government, I resolved to delay going out to my tents till the afternoon of this day.

2. The Regent and the Durbar vakeel waited upon me this morning, and informed me that there had been no disturbance amongst the troops, or any sign of it; but that there had been a quarrel between the widow of the late Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah and that of the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao, in regard to a slave girl of the latter having taken refuge with the former, and whom she refused to give up, unless the woman Nurungee was given up to her, whose servant she had been.

3. This disagreement was with great difficulty appeased, the young Ranee having refused to eat her food until her servant was given up; and the elder Ranee threatened to leave the Palace if she was further pressed on that subject; for which she had ordered her palankeen to go and take up her residence in a temple which she has built in the neighbourhood.

4. Another cause of discontent to the young Ranee, I was informed, was the seizure and confinement by the Regent, of a person named Tantia

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

Pakereea, a huzzooreea, who had gone to the Deccan to look out for a second wife for the late Maharajah, and who came back yesterday, though he had been ordered not to return to Gwalior without instructions.

5. That person is a great friend of the woman Nurungee's and the Dada Khasjee Walla's, with much more sense and shrewdness than either of them; the Regent was, therefore, anxious to prevent a junction between those parties, and in consequence directed his being confined when he heard of his arrival, on the plea of having come back without orders.

6. Though the young Ranee had, I am informed, given her consent to this measure (the confinement of Tantia Pakereea), on which she had been consulted as being an immediate servant of the Palace, yet, at the instigation of the woman Nurungee, she sent for the Regent, and informed him, that she had ordered his recall, and if he was not immediately released, she would leave the Palace, where so little consideration was shewn for her.

7. In consequence of the Ranee's violence and observations, or rather of those of the woman Nurungee, the Regent informed me he had released Tantia Pakereea; as he thought, by doing so, that he could better effect his purpose of removing Nurungee from the Palace. I am, however, inclined to think he might have managed this affair with greater discretion.

8. The Regent informed me that, from what he observed yesterday, he thought that the woman Nurungee possessed more influence with the young Ranee than he had calculated upon, and consulted me upon removing her at all hazards, as the only means of relieving himself from the caballing which he was experiencing from her and her faction, and to which he was advised by the young Ranee's father, and all the principal officers in camp.

9. My advice to him was, that he should act with great caution and circumspection, and not resort to harsh measures, so as to injure the feelings of the young Ranee; though I quite agreed with him as to the expediency of the speedy removal of the woman Nurungee.

10. Previous to my advising any decisive steps being taken in this affair, I should wish to be favoured with his Lordship's sentiments for my guidance in so delicate a measure.

11. The Regent informed me, that the woman Nurungee had sent yesterday to sound Colonels Baptiste Felose, and Jacob, whose orders they would obey? when they very properly replied, that the Ranee, with the consent of the British Government, having nominated the Mama Sahib to the Regency during the minority of the Rajah, they would obey all orders received from him.

12. Under the circumstances above stated, the Regent and the Durbar vakeel have strongly recommended that I should not leave Gwalior until they can adopt some measures for removing the woman Nurungee and her faction from the Palace.

13. This will also delay the deputation, as the Regent wishes, if possible, that the Durbar vakeel should accompany it, but whom he is desirous of having with him under existing circumstances.

14. Should the Governor-General, however, consider it more convenient that the deputation should wait upon him immediately, some other chief of rank can be added to it, in the room of the Durbar vakeel; and my assistant, Captain Ellis, will conduct it to his Lordship's presence.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 26.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Agra, March* 11, 1843.

THE Governor-General entirely approves of your remaining, for the present, at Gwalior, under the circumstances stated by you in your letter of the 10th instant.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

2. His Lordship thinks it undesirable that the Durbar vakeel should be absent from Gwalior at the present time, when his prudent counsel may be of much service to the Regent.

3. It will probably be most in accordance with usage, and therefore with propriety, that no delay should take place in sending a deputation to the Governor-General; and his Lordship acquiesces in your suggestion, that your assistant, Captain Ellis, should accompany it.

4 Major Leech, will, in a few days, leave Agra for Gwalior, on his way to Saugor and Bundelcund, and you can avail yourself of his services, should you require them, during the few days he may remain at Gwalior.

5. Upon receiving your communication of the 7th instant, the Governor-General considered that affairs at Gwalior were not in a state which was likely to render necessary his intervention for the support of the Regent's authority; and, moreover, that the Regent was not disposed to ask for such direct support: his Lordship at once decided upon postponing no longer the giving of the promised furlough to the soldiers of the regiments he had held in hand for the purpose of affording efficacious aid to the Regent; and he likewise countermanded movements he had directed to be made for the concentration of troops.

6. The soldiers are already far advanced on their way to their homes.

7. You will understand, therefore, that the Governor-General is no longer in a position to promise immediate and effectual aid, should any strong measure, adopted by the Regent, lead to a state of things in which his support might become desirable, and be asked.

8. This circumstance adds to the force of the objections which the Governor-General would, in any case, have seen to the adoption of any step of a violent nature of which the effect on the army might be problematical, and which would inevitably produce a feeling of hostility towards the Regent on the part of the Maharanee.

9. The Governor-General is disappointed by the view which your letter of the 10th instant affords of the state of the Palace of Gwalior. When his Lordship first advised, and subsequently approved, the nomination of the Mama Sahib as Regent, he did not intend to advise or to approve only the selection of the Mama Sahib as sole Minister under the authority of the Maharanee, and liable to be controlled by the intrigues of slave girls. The Governor-General intended to advise and to approve the selection of a sole Regent having all the authority which, according to our English understanding of the word, appertains to his office, as the responsible head of the Government; and he will still indulge the hope that no little views and interests will be permitted to intervene, and to deprive the State of Gwalior of the only sort of Government which, during the minority of a young uneducated boy, adopted by a girl, can maintain the dignity of the family of Scindiah, and the efficiency of the administration of the State.

10. There would appear either to have been some mismanagement, or some material misconception of the feelings of the Maharanee towards the Nurungee.

11. The Governor-General is too imperfectly informed with respect to the real position and feelings of the several persons who may have an influence over the chiefs and army at Gwalior, to be able to offer any specific advice as to the precise course it may be expedient now to pursue, for the purpose of relieving the Regent from the injurious influence of the Nurungee. His Lordship can, under such circumstances, and those he has directed me now to explain to you, only suggest that much caution should be used, and that no measure should be unnecessarily adopted which may seem to be likely to lead to a crisis, of which the result would not appear to be under the Regent's certain control.

I have, &c.,

J. THOMASON.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

No. 27.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, March* 15, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I immediately communicated the purport of your letter of the 11th instant, to the Durbar vakeel, and recommended that the deputation should be sent off immediately to wait on the Governor-General at Agra, but he urgently requested a few days' delay to enable the members of it to celebrate the festival of the Hooly, which was about to take place; I therefore somewhat reluctantly complied with his wishes.

2. My assistant, Captain Ellis, will leave this on Friday next the 17th instant, and the deputation on Saturday the 18th instant, in progress to Agra, to wait on the Governor-General.

3. The Regent and the Durbar vakeel waited upon me yesterday evening, and informed me that the Dada Khasjee Walla had come into their views, and satisfied both of them of the sincerity of his intentions, and had engaged to assist them in removing the woman Nurungee from the Palace, which they now hope to effect without any disturbance.

4. The Regent informed me that he would be very glad to employ the Dada Khasjee Walla, who was well versed in all revenue and other accounts of the State, and capable of yielding him much information and assistance in all affairs of the Government. I sincerely hope that this may prove to be the case, for he is no doubt a man of business.

5. The removal of the woman Nurunjee is, I am informed, to be attempted to-morrow. I have strongly recommended that every precautionary measure should be observed to prevent even the possibility of any outrage occurring. The feelings of the Maharanee towards that person appear to have been misunderstood by the Maharanee's father, Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra, as also her feelings towards himself, as it was from him that the Regent derived his information on those subjects, and who, he has every reason to suppose, is devoted to his interests.

6. The Regent informed me that, in the event of the woman Nurungee being removed to-morrow without any difficulty, he saw no obstacle to the Durbar vakeel and myself accompanying the deputation. I think, however, that it may be as well to allow Captain Ellis and the deputation to proceed on, as above stated, on Friday and Saturday, and for the Durbar vakeel and myself to remain a day or two here; and, should the Governor-General see no objection to the measure, proceed on, so as to overtake the party the day previous to, or that after, they may reach Agra.

7. The sudden and favourable change in the Dada Khasjee's conduct the Regent attributes to my having, by his advice, sent a messenger to Mrs. Alexander, commanding her son's brigade (who is a boy), and one of the most orderly in the camp, telling her that I understood she had received some messages from the woman Nurungee, and was inclined not to attend to the Regent's orders, and advised her against such a proceeding; she sent me back a reply, totally denying all such intentions, and giving me the strongest assurances that she would obey the Regent's orders and those of no one else, and that there was no foundation for the reports I had heard.

8. The message and reply became known in camp, and had, I am informed, the most beneficial effect upon all parties, by convincing them that they would, sooner or later, be called to account, should any disturbance occur.

9. I should hope that, on effecting the measure now in contemplation (of removing the woman Nurungee from the Palace), the Regent will find himself armed with the full and undisputed powers of that high office.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 28.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, March* 17, 1843.

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that my assistant, Captain Ellis, marched this morning in progress to Agra, and I have been informed that the deputation is in readiness to move to-morrow morning.

2. The removal of the woman Nurungee, as stated in the 5th paragraph of my letter above referred to, was not attempted yesterday, on account of the Regent thinking further consideration of the subject requisite.

3. The Regent has requested me to attend at the Durbar this evening, and to offer the Maharanee my advice on the subject of his orders being implicitly obeyed, without any intervention on her part, or that of those about her. I shall, therefore, proceed there this evening for that purpose, and will lose no time in reporting what may occur.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 29.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, March* 18, 1843.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that, on going to the Durbar yesterday evening, I found all the principal chiefs and officers of the Court assembled.

2. After sitting in the public room for a brief space, they, with the young Maharajah and myself, moved into the room in which, behind a curtain, the Maharanee usually sits, when, at the request of the Regent, I addressed them as to the necessity of his orders being implicitly and strictly attended to, at all times, and on all occasions; and that, unless this was done, the affairs of the Government, in which there was so much to reform, could not be carried on, which would be a source of great disappointment to the Governor-General, who had approved of the Regent's nomination, with the view of an efficient administration being established, which they must be all aware was so much required.

3. I also spoke to them on the subject of the woman Nurungee taking upon herself to give orders in the name of the Maharanee, who was a mere child, which I informed them ought not to be tolerated, and recommended that she should, under such circumstances, not be allowed to remain in her present position, where she might cause much embarrassment to the Regent, and mischief to the State.

4. They all assured me that they had been, and were, most willing to obey all orders which they might receive from the Regent, and recommended that the woman Nurungee should be removed without delay from the Palace.

5. The Regent, the Durbar vakeel, and the Dada Khasjee Walla, then went to the Ranee, at the Purdah, and communicated what had passed. After some discussion there, the Durbar vakeel came to me, and requested my presence. On going there I was informed, that the Ranee and her favourite had agreed that they should part, on the latter being allowed to take her departure unmolested in person, and unquestioned as to property; that she should have a village bestowed on her to the annual value of three thousand rupees, in addition to one of the

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

same amount which she already possessed, and have a present made to her of ten thousand rupees.

6. On the Regent assuring her, that he agreed to those terms in every point, she stipulated farther, that a Residency chuprassee should accompany her to her place of destination (I believe Oujein), and remain with her there for two months, which I agreed to, when she said she would leave the Palace to-morrow, the 19th instant.

7. I trust these proceedings will meet the approval of the Governor-General. I am not aware, when the woman Nurungee has left the Palace, that there will be any obstacle to the Mama Sahib executing his full powers as Regent, without any attempts at caballing against his orders.

8. A royal salute was fired, in honor of the great victory in Sinde, during the time I was at the Palace.

9. The members of the deputation to wait on the Governor-General, consisting of Bapoojee Rao Setowlea Deshmookh (as formerly mentioned, next in rank at this Court to the Maharajah), the younger brother of the Durbar vakeel, Suchurun Rao Phalkeea, Bapojee Potnavees, and Bajee Rao Gorind, all received their dismissal, and dresses of honor, in my presence, at the Durbar of yesterday, previous to setting out for Agra. They made their first march this morning in progress to that city.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 30.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, March* 19, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the deputy Durbar vakeel has this instant waited upon me, and stated, that the woman Nurungee left the Palace this day at noon, and has taken up her residence at a temple which she has built in the camp, and from which she will commence her journey towards Oujein to-morrow morning.

2. She has been provided with carriage and all conveniences for her journey.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 31.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, March* 21, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the Regent and Durbar vakeel waited upon me yesterday, and informed me, that the woman Nurungee would make her first march towards Oujein that afternoon. I have heard this morning that she did so.

2. The Regent informed me, that he was making every exertion to pay the troops, and, in doing so, was making several reductions of extra charges, which the officers commanding brigades themselves admitted were requisite. He is, however, necessarily as yet very careful in adopting measures of retrenchment. He informs me, that he has directed no recruits to be entertained to fill vacancies, without his orders.

3. The Regent appears to be very anxious to adopt measures of reform, and such as will restore some degree of order to the affairs of this

State; but he is forced to be cautious, and must take time to introduce them, and to select and put men into office who will carry them out.

4. The Regent informed me, that he was not now aware of any obstacle to my proceeding to Agra for a short time; and the Durbar vakeel informed me, that he was ready to accompany me. I am prepared to commence my march immediately I obtain the Governor-General's sanction to my doing so.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of March 23, 1843.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 32.

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

(Extract.) *Allahabad, June* 8, 1843. (No. 44.)

AT the moment when I decided on returning to Calcutta, the authority of the Regent seemed to have acquired full consistency, by the marriage of his niece to the Maharajah; and I had reason to hope that, through the establishment of a strong Government at Gwalior, in the Mama Sahib's person, I should be enabled to secure the future tranquillity of our common frontier.

On the very day, however, on which I decided upon returning to Calcutta, commenced an intrigue against the Mama Sahib, which has ended in his downfall. I am disposed to attribute the commencement of that intrigue to apprehensions instilled into the mind of the young Maharanee, that the Mama Sahib, connected by marriage with the Maharajah, would supersede her authority.

I shall, I hope, be with the Council by the 8th of July, unless, indeed, the deposition of the Mama Sahib should be accompanied, or immediately followed, by an attack on the Residency where he may be compelled to take refuge, or by other events of so grave a character as to oblige me to remain here.

I earnestly hope that such events may not occur; but it is impossible to be altogether without anxiety when the reckless violence of a barbarous army is considered, and it is further considered that the nominal ruler of the Gwalior State, now in the hands of a faction, is a passionate girl of twelve years of age.

No. 33.

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

Sirs, *Allahabad, June* 9, 1843. (No. 45.)

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject, I beg leave to transmit, for your information, copies of the latest correspondence with the Resident at Gwalior, relative to the proceedings at that Durbar.

I have, &c.,
ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 34.

The Maharajah of Gwalior to the Governor-General of India.

March 23, 1843.

AT an auspicious moment, upon the 21st Mohurrum, Hejira 1259, corresponding with the 22nd February, 1843, the Maharanee adopted me as her son. Your Lordship's representative, my kind friend, Colonel Spiers, took me by the hand, placed me upon the Guddee, and, by your Lordship's orders, conferred a khilaut upon me in your Lordship's name.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee of June 9, 1843.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

These arrangements have afforded the most cordial gratification to the numerous chiefs and dependents, high and low, of every class, attached to the continued prosperity of the State of Gwalior. May the Almighty Power reward your disinterested conduct, in having contributed so much to my happiness. The late Maharajah proved himself, upon every occasion, the sincere ally and cordial well-wisher of the British Government. I intend not only to follow his example in this respect, but to shape my conduct, so as to increase, if possible, the good understanding already subsisting between the two States. I feel confident that your Lordship's friendly regard will continue to be extended to this Government. Colonel Spiers has made me acquainted with your Lordship's sentiments regarding the expediency of establishing a Regency, and I have in consequence nominated Ihteram-ood-Dowlah Amarut Maab Krishen Rao Kudum Bahadoor Moozuffur Jung to the situation of Mookhtar of the Government. I hope that your Lordship will now and then favor me with accounts of your well-being and happiness.

No. 35.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Governor-General of India.

March 23, 1843.

MY kind friend, Colonel Spiers, has delivered to me a letter of condolence from your Lordship, upon the affliction into which I was thrown by the loss of the late Maharajah, the contents of which have satisfied me of the necessity for submitting, with resignation, to the decrees of Providence. Colonel Spiers informed me, that your Lordship had been pleased to sanction my adopting a son as a successor to the late Rajah, and recommended that, during the minority of the child adopted, the management of the affairs of Government should be intrusted to an officer from whose hands a vigorous administration might be expected.

Upon the 21st Mohurrum, corresponding with 22nd February, 1843, I adopted Jyajee Rao Scindiah as my son; after which, Colonel Spiers, as the representative of your Lordship, placed him upon the Guddee, and conferred a khilaut upon him in the name of the British Government. My son will consider himself bound to follow the example set him by the late Maharajah, in using his utmost efforts to increase and perpetuate the harmony and good understanding subsisting between the two States. I feel more grateful than I can describe, for the favour of the British Government. As the prosperity of this State depends mainly upon the continued friendship of the British Government, no efforts on my part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of this advantage. In pursuance of your Lordship's advice, Ihteram-ood-Dowlah Amarut Maab Krishen Rao Kudum Bahadoor Moozuffur Jung has received a khilaut, and been appointed Regent, and intrusted with the administration of the affairs of Government. I hope you will occasionally favour me with accounts of your health and happiness.

No. 36.

The Governor-General of India to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

I HAVE received, with much satisfaction, your Highness's letter, conveying the welcome intelligence of the accession to the throne of Gwalior of the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Scindiah.

May this event prove a blessing to your Highness, the Maharajah, and the State in general.

So soon as the welcome intelligence was conveyed to me through the Agent, I failed not, in token of my gratification, to order the usual salute to be fired at all the principal military stations of the British territories.

I trust your Highness will always consider me as earnestly solicitous or your welfare, and that you will, therefore, gratify me from time to time with accounts of your health and prosperity.

ELLENBOROUGH.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

No. 37.

The Governor-General of India to the Maharajah of Gwalior.

I HAVE been much gratified by the receipt of your letter containing the welcome intelligence of your accession, on the 21st day of the Mohurrum, 1259.

I earnestly trust that this auspicious event may turn out a blessing to your Highness and all your friends.

It is my earnest hope that your Highness' counsels will be always guided by a spirit of sound wisdom, and that the measures you see fit to adopt, may at once contribute to the welfare of your subjects, and to the increase of your own fame.

So soon as the happy tidings of your Highness' accession were conveyed to me through the Agent, I caused, in demonstration of my satisfaction at the event, the usual salute to be fired at all the principal military stations of the British Government.

I sincerely hope that your Highness will ever consider me as sincerely solicitous for your welfare, and that you will take frequent occasion to gratify me by accounts of your health and prosperity.

ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 38.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, April* 17, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I arrived at Gwalior on the 11th instant, having halted a day at Dholepore, at the particular request of the Rajah, to receive and to return his visit.

2. On the 13th instant, the Mama Sahib paid me a visit, from whom I learned that all matters were going on as well as he could wish, but that he still continued to entertain some suspicions of underhand practices on the part of the Dada Khasjee Walla and his followers; he said, he had sent for him and taxed him with them, but which the Dada utterly disclaimed all knowledge of, and challenged inquiry into his conduct; this denial, however, does not appear to have satisfied the Mama, though I have not been able to discover that his suspicions are well-founded.

3. I have, however, suggested that, when any favourable opportunity occurred, the Dada should be strongly recommended to proceed to Benares, on pilgrimage, or to some shrine at a distance from Gwalior, which he might be inclined to visit.

4. On Saturday evening, at the request of the Maharanee, I visited the Durbar, when the khureeta from the Governor-General, to her address, and the diamond ring, were presented to her by Bapoo Setowlea Deshmookh, in the presence of the Regent, and other chiefs assembled round the Purdah.

5. She was informed that his Lordship took the ring from his own finger and gave it to the Deshmookh to be presented to her, which circumstance, it would appear, afforded her great satisfaction, as she desired it should be intimated to me, that she deeply felt such a distinguished mark of his consideration, for which she requested I would return her grateful thanks to the Governor-General, and to say that so flattering a gift had greatly relieved her from the weight of grief with which she had been oppressed since the death of the Maharajah, and that

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

she felt assured so auspicious a present was an omen of future prosperity to the State and herself.

6. The khureeta and fire-arms destined for the Maharajah were then presented to him, for which marks of his Lordship's friendship and consideration for him, the Maharajah expressed his gratitude.

7. The Maharanee and the Maharajah requested that I would express their warm congratulations to his Lordship on the continued successes which attended his measures in Sinde, and, whilst I was at the Durbar, ordered a royal salute to be fired in honor of the second victory gained over the Sindians by Major-General Sir Charles Napier, near Hyderabad.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 39.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, April* 26, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the Mama Sahib and the Durbar vakeel waited upon me on Friday evening last, and stated to me, that the young Maharanee had of late been sending several angry messages to the former, principally in regard to his having drawn from the Gungajullee, or public Treasury, thirty-three lacs of rupees, for the discharge of the arrears of the troops and establishments, and declining to sanction any further sums being drawn from it; with several minor matters of complaint not worth mentioning.

2. The sum originally agreed upon to be taken out of the Gungajullee, to be appropriated for the purposes above mentioned, was fifty lacs; this amount was, I believe, decided upon, as being required, by the former Ministry, previous to the Regent being appointed, and had the consent of the Maharanee for its withdrawal and appropriation.

3. The two functionaries above mentioned informed me, that they, and the father of the Maharanee had, in consequence, waited upon her, and pointed out to her the inconvenience which such a mode of proceeding on her part would produce on public feeling and affairs; and how impossible it would be to carry on the business of the State, if the Regent was to be interfered with in such a manner.

4. After some conversation with her, the Ranee expressed her regret that she had sent the messages in question, and gave solemn assurances that she would not do so in future. Everything has gone on smoothly since this explanation, and the Regent appears to be of opinion that affairs will continue as at present.

5. The Mama Sahib informed me that he had not the least doubt that what had occurred on this occasion was the result of the machinations of the Dada Khasjee Walla, or his agents, though he could not bring it home to him. I am in hopes, from the best information I can obtain, that this person will, at no very remote period, remove himself from Gwalior.

6. The Mama Sahib is employed at present in inquiring gradually into abuses, and paying up and discharging establishments to a very considerable amount, which have been a mere burthen on the State for years past, from the sheer neglect of those in power; much of his time is also employed in listening to, and inquiring into, the complaints and grievances of the cultivators, who are coming in to him from all quarters.

7. The men of business who were formerly employed under him, and whom he has recalled, have not yet arrived; he is, consequently, obliged to leave much business unattended to, which would otherwise engage his attention.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

No. 40.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, May* 18, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the Regent and the Durbar vakeel waited upon me this day at 2 P.M., with a message from the Maharanee, that she wished the young Maharajah to contract a matrimonial alliance with the niece of the Regent, a daughter of his elder brother Jan Rao Kudum, a girl of about six years of age, and that she wished the initiatory ceremony of the Teeka should take place this day, and the marriage ceremony to be performed on Wednesday next.

2. I expressed my surprise, that a circumstance of so much importance had not before been communicated to me, and that it would have been but an act of courtesy to the Governor-General, had their intentions in the first place been made known to his Lordship, through me, previous to their having come to any decision on the subject.

3. They informed me, that it was only the day before yesterday that the subject had been agitated, and that all preliminary stipulations had been arranged during yesterday.

4. The ceremony of the Teeka will, I believe, take place this evening; but that of the marriage will be delayed until I receive a reply to this letter, though they would wish it to take place, as originally determined on, on Wednesday next.

5. The usual ceremonial of a complimentary khureeta will be sent through me, inviting the Governor-General to be present at the marriage.

6. I regret to say, that the young Maharajah had, a few days ago, several slight attacks of fever, occasioned, I believe, from a cold he had caught, but of which he has now got rid, and is sufficiently well to hold a Durbar to-morrow evening, to which I have been invited.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 41.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Governor-General of India.

Gwalior, May 18, 1843.

THE 25th May having been fixed upon as an auspicious day for the celebration of my son, Jyajee Rao Scindiah's marriage, I beg to request the honor of your Lordship's presence upon this happy occasion.

No. 42.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Agra, May* 20, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th instant, announcing the intended marriage of the young Maharajah to the niece of the Mama Sahib, the Regent.

2. The Governor-General desires that no time may be lost in communicating to the Durbar the satisfaction which the prospect of this event affords him.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

No. 43.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior, May* 21, 1843.

I REGRET to have to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I was informed this morning about 11 A.M., by a messenger from the Durbar vakeel, Ram Rao Phalkeea, that the Maharanee (who had with her the young Maharajah) had sent for the Dada Khasjee Walla and Sumbajee Angria, and, subsequently, for all the officers and chiefs in camp, with the exception of the Regent and the Durbar vakeel; the latter was in the first instance summoned to attend, but afterwards prohibited, and a zubtee* sent to his house of one huzzooreea and two sowars.

2. About 2 P.M., Oodajee Rao Khatkeea, an old and respectable chief, was sent to me on the part of the Maharanee (whom I have before mentioned favourably in my reports); the message he brought from her was to the effect, that she had appointed the Mama Sahib as Regent, but that he would not attend to her wishes, and that she had three or four subjects of complaint against him; she therefore wished to deprive him of that office, and appoint some other person, or persons, in his room.

3. I asked the nature of the complaints the Ranee had to make against the Regent, but he said that she had not specified them; that he was an unwilling messenger, and wished her to employ Ram Rao Phalkeea in place of himself to make that communication, but that she insisted on his coming.

4. I told him to inform the Maharanee, that she had nominated the Regent to his present high office with the approval of the Governor-General, and by the advice of the principal chiefs and officers of her Court, and that he could not be thus set aside; that I did not consider the message as emanating from herself, but from the counsel of the evil-disposed persons who were about her; and that if she, or they, valued the friendship, and if the latter did not wish to incur the severest displeasure, of the British Government, they would immediately desist from their present proceedings, and obey the orders of the Regent.

5. I desired Oodajee to mention to the Ranee, that when I was at the Durbar on Friday afternoon to see the Teeka, as a bridegroom, put on the Maharajah's forehead, the Regent, the Durbar vakeel, with other chiefs, and my assistants, with myself, were sitting close to the purdah behind which she was; that if she had any cause of complaint, she ought to have mentioned it then; and that, on that occasion, in place of complaints, I had every reason to suppose that the Regent was in high favour with her.

6. I am in hopes that there is not much probability of any serious disturbance taking place, as Oodajee informed me that Colonel Jacob, whose opinion has great weight on most occasions, had openly expressed any thing but a favourable opinion of the proceedings going on.

7. I offered to accompany Oodajee back to the Palace, but he persuaded me not to go until he returned, or until he wrote to me on the subject. It is now past sun-set, and he has not made his appearance. On his taking leave, I told him I expected that, as a friend of both Governments, he would exert himself to put a stop to this disturbance.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SPIERS.

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* A party to take nominal possession of his house by the Government.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

No. 44.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Agra, May* 22, 1843.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 21st instant, and, in reply, to state to you as follows :—

2. The Governor-General has learnt with great regret the conduct of the Maharanee, as detailed by you. His Lordship entirely approves of your language. The Governor-General, taking the liveliest interest in the happiness of the Maharanee, and in the tranquillity and welfare of the Gwalior State, had viewed with particular satisfaction the selection of the Mama Sahib as Regent, on the death of the late Maharajah, that excellent friend of the British Government. He had indulged the hope that, under a well-intentioned and vigorous administration of the Raj, all matters of grievance upon the common frontier of the two States, would have been gradually removed, and that the subjects of both would have been prosperous and happy. The Governor-General still hopes that the Maharanee, listening only to good counsels, will realize all the expectations he has formed of her judgment, and replace all things in the position in which they appeared.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 45.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, May* 22, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that on visiting the Durbar on Friday last (the 19th instant), I found that the Teeka had been given to the Mama's niece, the intended bride of the young Maharajah, on the previous evening, and that the Maharajah was to receive it publicly that afternoon, and which they wished me to witness.

2. After the performance of this ceremony, the usual presentations of khilauts took place. Whilst those for the Maharanee were being placed before her, the Dada Khasjee Walla came, and sat down on the floor opposite where I was sitting, and addressed me by saying, that he was most anxious to leave Gwalior, and trusted that I would procure for him an honorable dismissal, and that he should not be deprived of the lands, and other emoluments, that his family and himself had held for several generations.

3. I asked him why he did not address himself to the Regent, or to the Durbar vakeel; he said he had done so, but they had shewn no inclination to give him permission to leave: I told him, in reply, that I would speak to the latter, when he returned to his place in front of me.

4. On the vakeel having come back to his seat, I requested the Khasjee Walla to state to him what he had told me, which he did in a low voice, which the vakeel communicated in the same tone to the Regent, who immediately promised that a person should be sent to communicate with him the next day, and to arrange for his departure in the way most pleasing to him; and that his old and acknowledged lands, and family rights, should be secured to him.

5. A person was sent to the Khasjee Walla, on the part of the Durbar vakeel, the next day, who found him not so much inclined to take his departure as he expected, and was for stipulating for fifteen or twenty days to prepare for it; the next information which I obtained in regard to him, is detailed in my letter of yesterday, forwarded by express.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

6. I understand that, on the Maharanee having heard that he had given orders for preparing for his departure, she sent for him, in which interview originated the present disturbance.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 46.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, May* 22, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that my assistant and myself went to the Durbar this morning, where I found assembled all the principal chiefs and officers of the Court; the Regent was not there.

2. After having been seated for a few minutes with the young Maharajah, I was conducted to the Purdah, behind which was the Ranee, when she commenced the conversation, by remarking that I had heard yesterday from Oodajee and the Durbar vakeel, that, in consequence of the Mama Sahib not having attended to her wishes, and from his desire to get rid of, not only her immediate attendants, but all the old servants of the State, she had determined to deprive him of his office.

3. She went on by enumerating the several cases which had given her particular annoyance, viz., the seizure of the Huzzooreea Tantia Pakereea, depriving her of the services of Nurunjee, and now his wish to send off for good from the Court, the Dada Khasjee Walla. After stating one or two other grievances, she said she could never think of allowing the Regent to continue in office.

4. I replied, by stating that though Tantia Pakereea, one of the servants of her household, might not have been confined by her orders, yet he had, on her representations, been immediately released; that Nurunjee she had consented to let go to Oujein, of her own free will in my presence; and that, as to the Khasjee Walla, he had himself applied to me to obtain the Regent's permission to leave Gwalior only at the last Durbar.

5. From the above circumstances, and from what had occurred at the Durbar on Friday last (the 19th instant), I felt assured that her present change of opinion in regard to the Regent, had its rise in the selfish views of designing and evil-disposed persons about her; and that, as the Regent's nomination to his high office in the first instance had met the approval of the British Government, I could not hear of his removal on slight grounds; and that, if she had any regard for the friendship of the Governor-General, the Regent should be retained in office.

6. She replied, that being the case, the government had better be given over to the Regent in perpetuity, and that she might be otherwise provided for. I told her that such sentiments were not her own; that she was too young to have thought of such matters seriously; and that I should consider them as those of her evil advisers, and hold them responsible for them.

7. To the Khasjee Walla and Sumbajee Angria, who were present, I expressed my opinion in strong terms in regard to their proceedings, and returned where the young Maharajah was seated.

8. After having taken my seat there, all the principal chiefs and officers were called to the Purdah, where there was a consultation for a considerable time; as they could not come to a decision, I took my leave in the usual form, after receiving a promise that the Durbar vakeel would come to me in the evening; this, however, he has not done, though the night is now far advanced.

9. Colonels Baptiste's and Jacob's, and Major Alexander's brigades, and others, are all in favour of the Regent's retaining his power; and I believe the two former have stated strongly their opinions at the consultation

which was held to-day, in regard to the impolicy of the present proceedings. There has been no commotion amongst the troops; I am therefore in hopes that all will yet take a favourable turn.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

10. It is not my intention to recognize any other Minister than the Regent, or to have any communication with the Court, if any such is appointed, until I receive the orders of the Governor-General to that effect.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 47.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, May* 24, 1843.

IN my letter to you of the 22nd instant, I ought to have mentioned, for the information of the Governor-General, that, on the 21st instant, the Dada Khasjee Walla and his party had given orders for seizing the Mama Sahib, placing guards over his house, &c., which, when they found the officers commanding the troops were unwilling to do, they desired him to leave the camp, which he declined in a respectful manner to do, unless quite assured that it was the Ranee's own order, and not that of those who had conspired against the authority the Baee had invested him with. Zubtees were, however, placed over the house of his bankers and that of his modees, or grain merchants, as also over the houses of a number of his friends, or other individuals thought to be particularly attached to his cause.

2. On Oodajee's arrival at the Palace after having visited me, and after having delivered my message, the whole of those zubtees were withdrawn, as well as that on Ram Rao Phalkeea's house.

3. The streets and avenues leading to the Mama's house are, however, guarded, though at a distance, and no one is allowed to visit him.

4. I understand that the brigades are all in his favour, as also the better part of the horse, and all say they will not join the originators of the disturbance. I believe, however, that the Khasjee Walla is now the only person of consequence of his party, Sumbajee Angria having left him.

Sic in Orig.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 48.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, May* 24, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you that, late yesterday afternoon Ram Rao Phalkeea and the Moollanjee waited upon me, and informed me that they, and all the principal chiefs, had been endeavouring to persuade the Maharanee to order the Regent to continue to carry on his duties as usual; but she declared, though she wished to attend to the wishes and suggestions of the British Government, that she would rather give up her life than allow him to do so.

2. This occurred in the morning; but in the afternoon, after having had a visit from the Durbar vakeel's wife, she was more accessible to reason, and said that she wished to attend to my wishes in every respect, excepting that of allowing the Mama Sahib to carry on the duties of Government; that they might make arrangements for putting in Bhow Potnavees as Minister, assisted by the Durbar vakeel, or any other capable person, and set aside the Dada Khasjee Walla, if they considered it requisite.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

3. Bhow Potnavees was formerly one of the Ministers in the early part of the late Maharajah's Government, and lately was employed as Dewan in the Jhansi territory under Captain Ross, and was lately recalled to be employed by the Mama under him: he is much liked, and is a very superior man of business, but has not that commanding influence which the Mama possesses.

4. I told the Durbar vakeel and the Moollanjee, at once, that I could not listen to such an arrangement; that the Mama was nominated to the Regency with the approval of the British Government, and that, without some fault on his part, I could not hear of any other person being appointed; and that, if any other was nominated, I had no security that, in the course of another month or two, it might not be found convenient by some faction to nominate some other person, to the great detriment of the affairs of this State, those of our allies, and those of the British Government.

5. The Durbar vakeel, on leaving me yesterday night, gave me some hopes of being able to adjust matters between the Ranee and Regent in the course of to-day; but his agent has just left me, and, I regret to say, has informed me that, though the whole of the chiefs and officers of brigades in camp were with the Ranee from morning till noonday, they had not been able to alter her determination with regard to the Mama; that they thought that they had done so about noon: when the Dada Khasjee Walla had the hour intimated to them from the interior; they were told that it was time for them to disperse, and, at the same time, they were directed to return again in the evening. I shall not hear of their proceedings till to-morrow morning.

6. I do not yet despair of an accommodation taking place, but I must confess I am not so sanguine as I was yesterday evening.

7. Colonels Baptiste's and Jacob's and Major Alexander's brigades, and the greater part of the troops in camp, still continue, I understand, staunch to the Mama's interests.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 49.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Agra, May* 25, 1843.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your dispatches regarding the present intrigues in the Durbar at Gwalior, the Governor-General directs me to convey to you his entire approval of the whole course of conduct you have hitherto pursued on this occasion.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 50.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, May* 25, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the Durbar vakeel visited me this evening, and informed me that he had not gone to the Palace this morning, on account of having had to use some applications to one of his knees, from an attack of rheumatism, with which he has been afflicted for the last fortnight or three weeks.

2. The Ranee, on finding that he was prevented going to the Palace, sent to his wife to come to her, with whom she had a long conversation, the purport of which was, that she was willing to do everything that was

required of her, excepting that of giving her sanction to the Mama carrying on the affairs of the Government, which she had objected to in such decided terms, that he had now no hope of effecting an accommodation between the Ranee and the Regent.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

3. It is quite evident to me, that there is some one, of whom I have heard and know nothing in the Palace, who has more influence with the Ranee than the Dada Khasjee Walla, whom she again offered to set aside and discard, provided the Regent was not allowed to retain office. She said she had no objection to an agent of the British Government administering the affairs of the State on the above condition.

4. I informed the vakeel that, beyond seeing an efficient administration established in the Gwalior territory, the Governor-General had no wish to interfere in its internal administration, and that he had no reason to doubt that the Regent's would in time prove to be so. I added that I could not hear of any change.

5. I had reason to hope, that the Regent would, ere now, have adopted some vigorous measures for the recovery and establishment of his authority; but, from the information given to me by the Durbar vakeel this evening, I am now inclined to think I was misinformed.

6. The great body of the troops still continue to profess their adherence to the Mama Sahib's cause; but I understand the Dada Khasjee Walla is using every exertion of mind and money to induce them to join him in his cause.

7. I shall go on using every argument and exertion in my power, to prevent the Mama Sahib being turned out of office, and I hope I shall succeed, though I regret to say there is little or no prospect of it at present. I shall therefore hope that I may be, ere long, favoured with his Lordship's wishes on that subject.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 51.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, May* 26, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I was this morning informed, that Colonels Baptiste and Jacob, with all the other officers commanding brigades, assembled at the Palace yesterday evening, and were informed, that arrangements had been made for paying the troops under them respectively, four months' pay, deducting the two months which were then in course of payment, as furnished by the Regent.

2. Colonel Jacob, who holds a jagheer for the payment of his brigade, said he had not the money to pay so large a sum at once to his men, but was silenced by being informed that the amount would be given to him by the Government.

3. This appears to me to have been a plan to cause dissatisfaction between the troops and their officers, the Dada Khasjee Walla thinking, perhaps, that as the latter had refused to join his party, they might decline receiving their pay from him; they have, however, agreed to do so.

4. The Regent was alarmed at hearing that the troops were about to be paid, as he considered it a preliminary step to attack him in his house, and that the Khasjee Walla had threatened to do so; he desired a messenger to be sent to me, to say he would leave the camp, and come up to the Residency, which I dissuaded him from doing, except in extremity, as I was persuaded that they would not dare to commit such an outrage.

5. Should he be attacked, and forced to fly, I shall give such protection as the Residency affords, but I do not contemplate such an emergency.

6. Ram Rao Phalkeea, Oodajee, and the Moollanjee, paid me a visit this afternoon, with a message from the Ranee, that she would attend to

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

all my wishes, excepting that of allowing the Regent to carry on the duties of his office as formerly. I informed them, that it was in vain to make such a proposition to me; that I told them previously, I did not consider it coming from herself, but from those who were acting in defiance of the orders of their own, and the British, Government; that a girl of twelve, or just entering her thirteenth year, could not be supposed to be competent to give an opinion as to who was the proper person to conduct the affairs of a great Government; and that it was their duty to make her understand this, and not to allow her to listen to those who could not be considered in any other light than selfish designing persons, who were actuated by no other wish than that of getting into power.

7. I told these three chiefs that I thought it strange, that they and the other sirdars should allow the affairs of the Government to go to ruin to please the caprice of a girl of the age of the Ranee, and to indulge the desire for power, of a person notoriously incompetent to conduct the affairs of the Government; that he had been repeatedly tried, and had failed.

8. They said that they, the other chiefs, and officers, had tried their utmost to persuade the Ranee to listen to reason, but had failed, and were at a loss what to do. I gave them again my opinion, that they should persuade the Ranee to recall the Mama to perform the duties of his office.

9. I at the same time informed them, that it had been intimated to me, that the Mama had been threatened in his house; that I trusted no such thoughts were entertained; that if a hair of his head was touched, they would be called to a severe account.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 52.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, May* 28, 1843.

I WAS wakened up this morning about 2 o'clock, by a message from the Mama Sahib that his house was surrounded by a thousand Silladar horse, and that a battalion from the Maharaj Campoo was getting ready to attack him. Though I felt confident that this was not the case, as I had not heard of it from any other quarter, yet I sent immediately for the Durbar vakeel's deputy, and told him to listen to the message, which, when he had done, he said that he did not believe the report; that, if such a measure had been thought of, his principal would have immediately communicated it to him for my information; and that I should have heard it from half a dozen quarters: he wrote off on the instant to the vakeel, and the report proved eventually to be without the least foundation, both from his account and that of my own intelligent people.

The Mama's servants seeing sowars going their rounds, must have got alarmed, and reported that such was the case.

There have been durbars held both to-day and yesterday, and consultations from early morning till noon, when they have dispersed, and have again assembled about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and have continued their consultations till late; of the result of them I have had no account to be depended upon, beyond that of the Ranee still adhering to her resolve of getting rid of the Regent, notwithstanding the advice of her principal chiefs and officers who have been begging her on their knees to consider what she is about, but she will not listen to them.

I have been looking out for some information from Ram Rao yesterday and to-day, but have not yet heard from him; they appear to be wishing to gain time now, perhaps until the troops are paid; but I am inclined to think that even the circumstances of their receiving pay, will not induce them to act against the Mama Sahib.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 53.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior, May* 29, 1843.

THE inclosed letter for you was written yesterday evening, and I kept it open with the expectation of receiving intelligence of some kind or other worth communicating, from the Durbar vakeel; but none arrived; and on closing and sending it to the dawk, I found the usual packet had gone off; I did not think it of sufficient importance to send it by express, but I am now of opinion it will be better to do so, that his Lordship may know the state of affairs here, up to the time of his leaving Agra.

2. I have heard to-day that, though the sepoys are receiving their pay, they still in general feel well disposed to support the Mama's cause, and have been heard to say, that the Khasjee Walla and his party had them formerly upwards of a year in arrears; that the Mama had paid them up six months at once, and was about to pay them two months more; that the Dada had given them four months, and wished them in consequence to seize the Mama to serve his own purposes, and then get them a year in arrears again; but that they would not seize the Mama. When the vakeel and his party, who visited me on the 26th instant, reported to the Ranee what I had stated, as mentioned in the 9th paragraph of my official letter to you of that date, in regard to the Mama, she was very angry, and would hear nothing more.

3. The vakeel, his party, and the officers of the brigades, have formed a crude scheme of getting the young Maharajah out of the Palace, and to take his orders in place of the Ranee's, as she will not attend to any advice that is given her; but it is not, I think, likely to succeed: if they could seize the Dada Khasjee Walla, it would be a better scheme. I have strongly recommended the vakeel to see Tantia Pakereea, the Huzzooreea, and the only person of influence now attached to the Dada's cause, and who is supposed to have great influence with the Ranee, and the other female members of the family, and to induce him to advise the Ranee to recall the Mama to power; but there is so strong a feud between the two, on account of the latter having seized and confined the Huzzooreea the other day, on his arrival from the Deccan, that I fear it will be a difficult task; but the vakeel is now attempting to bring him round.

4. At present I am in great hopes that I shall be able to have the present intrigues put down, without the necessity of calling in the assistance of British troops, and I have every wish to do so; but, in the event of any such extreme exigency arising, as to render the presence of such a force necessary, will the Governor-General authorize my calling upon the general officer at Agra for assistance in troops, to reinstate the Mama, and turn out those who have been the principal actors in the late disturbances. All business is at a stand at present, in consequence of these intrigues, and much injury will result to the revenue in consequence of the usual advances not being made to the cultivators.

5. Colonels Baptiste and Jacob still declare for the Mama's cause, and say that they will do what he orders, but they have, at the same time, a great dislike to appear to act contrary to the orders of the Ranee, so long as they can possibly avoid doing so.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 54.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Agra, May* 30, 1843.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Governor-General your letters to my address, dated the 28th and 29th instant.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

2. With reference to the 4th paragraph of the latter dispatch, I am directed to inform you, that the Governor-General considers the sending of troops o interpose in the internal disputes of an allied State, to be a matter of too much importance, to make it justifiable for him to delegate to any one the power of so applying our military force. Under no circumstances does the Governor-General desire that a single man be permitted to pass our frontiers without his personal direction.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 55.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, May* 31, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the Durbar vakeel visited me this morning, and informed me, that the Ranee had desired him to wait upon me, and inform me, that she felt assured that, had she consulted me previous to taking the measures she had done against the Mama Sahib, I would have stated her case to Government, and procured his dismissal; that she had committed a fault in not having done so, which she deeply regretted; but more serious offence had been given in the Maharajah Dowlut Rao's reign, instancing his orders to the Governor of the fortress of Asseerghur, and in her husband's time, in the people of the Palace endeavouring to impose upon the Resident, by stating that a male, in place of a female child, had been born to him; that her fault was quite venial to those, and that they had been forgiven, and that she hoped she would be so also, and that the return of the Mama to power might be no longer pressed upon her, and he might be obliged to leave the camp.

2. She said, if these points were conceded to her, she had no wish that the Dada Khasjee Walla should be nominated as Mookhtar, and that he might be required to leave the camp also, and that she would engage that he should do so immediately; and that she would nominate whomever the Governor-General might be pleased to point out, or that his Lordship might do so without consulting her.

3. I told the vakeel that he had repeatedly had my reply on these points, and that there was no use in urging them any further; but he earnestly entreated that I would submit them once to Government.

4. After having delivered this message, I regret to state, that the vakeel informed me, that he had been yesterday convinced of what he had for some days suspected, that Colonel Jacob had joined the Dada Khasjee's party; and he feared that the Maharaj Campoo, under Bapoo Setowlea, was not to be depended upon, as also several of the other corps.

5. Colonel Baptiste, and the force under him, were still staunch to the Mama, but the battalions under his grandsons were not to be depended upon; they were won over by the mother of his grandsons (who are mere boys), being informed that her children's force should be made independent of their grandfather.

6. The vakeel said, he feared that some attempt would be made on the Mama's house, and the outrage be attributed to the turbulent soldiery, and that he was under considerable apprehensions for his own liberty and personal safety.

7. Such being the state of affairs here at present, I should wish to be honored with his Lordship's instructions on the subject of them.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

No. 56.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, June* 2, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that Ram Rao Phalkeea, the Durbar vakeel, visited me yesterday evening, and informed me that, on leaving me on the 31st ultimo, he had gone to the Durbar, and stated that my sentiments were unchanged in regard to the Mama Sahib holding the reins of Government, and that I had remarked to him that, as to their making any stipulation as to turning the Dada Khasjee Walla out of the camp, under any circumstances, I could not credit them after what had passed.

2. It would appear that the Dada Khasjee Walla was himself present when the vakeel mentioned this at the Purdah, upon which the Ranee said, that she had never authorized him, or any one else, to make such a communication to me, and that she had never stipulated to do so, though the vakeel solemnly declared to me that she did so, in the presence of the Moollanjee and Oodajee, on several occasions.

3. I said that the circumstance of the Ranee's denial of turning out the Dada Khasjee Walla, was nothing more than was to be expected, and that, in future, to prevent any similar mistakes, he had better bring written statements of what the Ranee wished to be said to me.

4. The vakeel appeared to be very much hurt on the occasion, and said the present faction wished to effect his ruin; they have recalled a person named Atmaram, who was vakeel in Colonel Stewart's time, and was turned out in Mr. Cavendish's; the late Maharajah would not allow him to enter camp; I am informed that they intend this person to take Ram Rao's place as Durbar vakeel; I shall state my objection to their doing so; but I do not think I should be authorized to deny him admittance to me on the part of the Ranee.

5. The vakeel said to me, in the course of conversation yesterday, that, with the exception of Colonel Baptiste and his troops, none of the other chiefs or troops could be depended upon; they might be friendly disposed to the Mama in their hearts, but none of them would incur the odium of being stigmatized as "numuk harams," or traitors, for the sake of his cause, by refusing to obey the Ranee, when she called upon them.

6. I said, it was not her cause, but that of the Dada Khasjee Walla's, which he admitted, but said he had got the Ranee in his power, and through his influence in the Palace, had induced her, being a girl, to say whatever he pleased.

7. The vakeel informed me, that he did not now see the remotest probability of the restoration of the Mama Sahib to power, unless through the assistance (*mudud*) of the British Government; this, I regret to say, is my opinion too.

8. There was a Durbar held at the Palace on the morning of the 31st, when a general representation (*Mahzurnama*) was produced at the Purdah and signed by all the chiefs and officers present, declaring, I understand, their wish that the Mama should be removed from his high office as Regent; it has not been sent to me, but the vakeel himself told me that he was obliged to sign it, after his return from his visit to the Residency. Colonels Baptiste and Jacob remonstrated, and refused at first to sign it; but, on Sumbajee Angria (who had only a few days ago led the Mama Sahib to suppose he had joined his party) affixing his signature to it, they placed theirs also. They were all told that those who did not sign the representation, should not be allowed to enter the Palace, or attend Durbars.

9. The Dada Khasjee's faction appears to have lost sight of everything but that of turning out the Mama Sahib; they sent out Ram Rao Phalkeea and the Moollanjee to me this evening, with the usual message of implicit obedience in every point but that of restoring the Mama Sahib to power, and told the vakeel to request that I would send a chuprassee to

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

the Mama, and desire him to leave the camp, which I said I would not do: the vakeel appeared to be in a great fright, and told me privately, that the Ranee had abused him, and called him an old traitor, and said that she would call him to account in the morning, if he did not bring in a chuprassee from me to turn out the Mama.

10. I have exerted myself to the utmost, and I believe so has the vakeel, to have the Mama Sahib restored to office, but without effect; his case is quite hopeless, if left to the pleasure of the Ranee, and her faction.

11. My only apprehension is, that the undisciplined and turbulent soldiery, seeing this unsettled state of affairs, should it last much longer, may break out into some act of mutiny and rebellion, and cause the loss of many lives and much property.

12. I kept this letter open till evening, hearing that the vakeel and Moollanjee were to pay me a visit; I had some difficulty in persuading the vakeel to return to camp; I informed him that I had communicated all his late representations to you, for the information of the Governor-General.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 57.

The Governor-General of India to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Cawnpore, June* 3, 1843.

YOUR letter of the 31st ultimo, addressed to the Foreign Secretary, was delivered to me here last night.

The Foreign Secretary is not yet arrived.

I deeply regret the obstinacy with which the Maharanee insists on the dismissal of the Regent.

That high officer was placed in his present station with the general concurrence of the chiefs. His appointment was represented as giving general satisfaction, The cordial approbation of the appointment by the British Government was publicly communicated to the chiefs, as well as to the Maharanee; and all were distinctly informed, that the Regent would be deemed the responsible representative of the Gwalior State during the Maharajah's minority, and, as such, supported by the British Government.

Under all these circumstances, it is obviously impossible for the British Government to acquiesce in his removal, without the assignment of any reason for such a measure, except the wish of the Maharanee.

The British Government can have no object but the good of the Gwalior State, in preferring one Minister, or Regent, of Gwalior, to another. To the British Government, as to the Maharanee herself, and to the chiefs, it appeared but three months ago that the good of the Gwalior State would be best consulted by placing the Mama Sahib in the station of Regent, during the minority of the Maharajah; and nothing has occurred to alter my opinion upon that point.

The Maharanee and the chiefs must bear in mind, that the frontier of the territories belonging to the British Government, and of those of the Gwalior State, being, for the most part, conterminous, it is a matter of paramount importance that there should exist in Gwalior a Government willing, and able, to preserve tranquillity along that extended line. The British Government cannot permit the growing up of a lax system of rule, generating habits of plunder along its frontier. Its duty to its own subjects imperatively requires that it should interfere effectually to maintain the public peace by all such means as may appear best calculated to secure that essential object. It would be far more satisfactory to adopt the necessary measures in cordial co-operation with the authorities of the Gwalior State; and I hoped that, under the Regency of the Mama Sahib, this might have been done; but, in any case, the public peace must be preserved, and the Gwalior State will be held responsible

for all such interruptions thereof as may arise out of the mal-administration of its dominions.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

In the event of the Mama Sahib being actually removed from office, and of another person being appointed to perform the functions of Regent or Minister, you will report the circumstances which may have occurred, and hold no official intercourse with the successor of the Mama Sahib, without specific instructions from me.

In the event of the Mama Sahib being personally in danger, you will inform the Maharanee and the chiefs, that the recent transactions upon the demise of the Maharajah having, with the general consent of all, placed the Mama Sahib at the head of the Gwalior State, as Regent during the minority, the British Government must continue to respect the Mama Sahib's high station, and must consider him entitled to its protection.

I have, &c.,
ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 58.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, June* 4, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the Durbar vakeel with the Moollanjee visited me yesterday afternoon, and made nearly the same request to me for a chuprassee to turn out the Mama Sahib from the Lushkur, as he did the previous evening. I declined to do so, as I had done then.

2. This morning there was an assembly of all the chiefs, and, after much consultation and discussion, it ended by each of the chiefs being commanded by the Ranee to send one of his principal officers, accompanied by two or three servants of the Palace, to direct the Mama to leave his house and the camp, which he refused to do, unless he received his regular audience of leave from the Ranee, and his dismissal as the uncle of the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah and one who held so high an office in the State.

3. On the return of this mission, the officers and chiefs commanding the corps present, were directed to send four companies and two guns each to surround the Mama Sahib's house, which they have done, and threatened to attack it; he is naturally much alarmed, and has sent to ask my advice what is to be done.

4. After having strongly remonstrated against the adoption of any such measure, I have advised the Mama to make a virtue of necessity, and submit himself to the Ranee's orders (or rather to those of the faction calling them so), stipulating that he shall be allowed to leave the camp without any such molestation as would affect his honor or character.

5. I hope that he will take the advice I have given him, for I see no other way of his escaping the vengeance of the Dada Khasjee Walla, who is very inveterate against him: those calling themselves his friends in camp appear to have fallen off from him, or are afraid.

6. I do not think it possible to restore the Mama Sahib to power by remonstrance alone; and, were he restored, I am of opinion that neither he, nor any other person, would be able to rule the country, and form an efficient administration, if his measures were to be interfered with by such intrigues as have lately occurred in the Palace; to keep down those it would be requisite that he should have a force, which he could depend upon, at his command.

7. I have heard, with what truth I know not, that the predominant faction here at present, are calling in troops, and are sending for several individuals of notoriously turbulent character to join them, who ws

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of the 9th of June, 1843.

turned out of the army in the late reign, such as Jeswunt Rao Bhow, a notorious person who commanded the party at Jawud, that fought against our troops there under General Brown, in 1817—18.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 59.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Cawnpore, June* 5, 1843.

THE Governor-General has had under his consideration your letter of the 2nd instant.

2. The Governor-General observes, that the Mama Sahib has, throughout these late transactions, which have terminated in his downfall, manifested a want of that decision and energy which are essential to the chief conduct of affairs in a State like that of Gwalior. Powerful at first, and having reason to suppose he might rely upon a large majority of the officers and of the army, he used none of his advantages, and gradually allowed to grow up an opinion of his weakness, which has led those originally inclined to his cause, and even those whose interests seemed to be bound up with his, ultimately to sign a paper requiring his dismissal.

3. The Mama Sahib has probably owed his downfall to the very measure upon which he must have most confidently relied for the securing of his power, namely, to the marriage of his niece to the Maharajah, which he, very improperly, managed without communication with you. It is most probable that the Dada Khasjee Walla represented this measure to the Maharanee as intended to lead to the setting aside of her Highness, and to the conducting of the government by the Mama Sahib in the Maharajah's name, without allowing to his Highness any participation therein. The very sudden change in the position of affairs at Gwalior is so identical, in point of time, with the marriage; and the Dada Khasjee Walla, at first reduced to despair by that event, and thinking only of securing his safety by retiring from Gwalior, was so soon the prime mover of everything within the Palace, that it is no more than a fair conclusion, that, having obtained access to the Maharanee, he so alarmed her by his representation of the effect of the marriage upon her future position, as to induce her Highness blindly to aid all his designs.

4. You have been already instructed to afford personal protection to the Mama Sahib, should he be in need of it; but the Governor-General cannot but be sensible of the extreme inconvenience, and even danger, which must attend our giving permanent protection, within the Gwalior State, to a subject of that State, deprived of the office of Regent; and whether, at the time of your receiving this letter, the Mama Sahib should be actually under your protection, or in a position of precarious security within the Lushkur, you will represent to him that he will best consult his own interests by retiring from Gwalior, and you will make this representation in such a manner as shall induce him to act upon it. The great heats usually lead you at this season to absent yourself from Gwalior, and the Governor-General sees no sufficient reason for your now departing from your usual course.

5. You will not fail to obtain and transmit the fullest intelligence of all that takes place at Gwalior during your absence.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 60.

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

(Extract.) *Allahabad, June* 27, 1843. (No. 54.)

I TRANSMIT to you copies of the correspondence with the Resident at Gwalior, since the date of my late letter.

The retirement of the Mama Sahib has relieved me from the apprehensions I could not but entertain when I last wrote to you, that the events which were taking place at Gwalior might lead to some act of violence on the part of the Gwalior army, which might compel me to take measures for the vindication of our honor.

The Mama Sahib's journey has been continued, according to the last accounts I have received, as far as Sipree, where he was not permitted to come within the cantonment, and whence he was requested to move as soon as he could.

The Resident has, in pursuance of his instructions, retired to his residence at Dholepore. The knowledge of his being directed to adopt this measure seems to have produced an impression, even beyond my expectation, upon the Gwalior Durbar, and especially upon the Maharanee.

I shall not permit his return to Gwalior, until the state of affairs there shall either have assumed a somewhat settled appearance of a favourable character, or until his intervention shall be earnestly called for by the Maharanee and the chiefs, for the purpose of producing a settlement.

According to the last report from Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers, it seemed to be not improbable, that some collision might take place between the troops under the influence of the Dada Khasjee Walla and those commanded by Colonels Baptiste and Jacob.

No. 61.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, June* 6, 1843.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I have been informed the Mama Sahib sent to acquaint the Ranee, on the evening of the 4th instant, that he would leave the camp next day, on receiving assurances that no stain should be brought on his honor or character by doing so, and on receiving the guarantee of Oodajee Khatkeea and Colonel Jacob to that effect.

2. Colonel Jacob declined giving his, on the plea of sickness; but the Ranee directed Oodajee, and the vakeel's brother, Suchurun Rao Phalkeea, to be guarantees for the assurances the Mama Sahib required, and to attend him out of camp.

3. Carriage was sent to the Mama Sahib from the Durbar yesterday forenoon; and he left the camp yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, and was attended for about two miles by the two chiefs above mentioned; when they returned to the Durbar.

4. He has been directed to proceed to the southward by the Kotah route, which he has taken (*i. e.*, skirting that territory). I have had no communication from him since he left the camp; and the message I sent to him, as alluded to in the 4th paragraph of my letter of the 4th instant, had not reached him: his house was so closely surrounded by troops, that the messenger could not gain admittance without being discovered.

5. I fear that it is in vain now to attempt to replace the Mama in his former position as Regent, without resorting to force, or of keeping him there if restored, without placing a sufficient number of troops perma-

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

nently at his command, to support his authority,—a measure which his Lordship perhaps would be unwilling to adopt.

6. I should think, after what has occurred, that the Mama Sahib, if restored to power, cannot possibly place any confidence in those who have intrigued against him, and so shamefully deserted him on this occasion; nor can they for an instant imagine, that he will either forget, or forgive, such a defection from his cause.

7. Such a state of affairs would produce constant intrigues and collision, and prevent the possibility of forming an efficient and vigorous administration, by which public peace and good order would be best maintained.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 62.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord, *Gwalior Residency, June* 6, 1843.

I HAD the honor to receive your letter of the 3rd instant, yesterday. Hearing that the Mama Sahib proposed leaving the Lushkur that evening, I lost no time in having a Persian version of your letter prepared, and sent it with a few lines from myself, requesting the Ranee's serious consideration of your Lordship's sentiments, in regard to her contemplated removal of the Regent from office.

2. I sent down the Meer Moonshee of the Residency with the khureeta, and desired him to read it himself at the Purdah, to the Baee, to ensure as far as possible her hearing it.

3. Whilst the letter was preparing, I requested the vakeel's agent, who remains here, to write to his principal, to request the Ranee to hold a Durbar, to hear a communication which I had to make to Her Highness, on the part of your Lordship.

4. The Moonshee, however, on his arrival, found present only the Khasjee Walla, the Durbar vakeel, Sumbajee Angria, with two or three other chiefs, one of them the Ranee's father; they said little whilst the Moonshee was present, beyond stating that a reply would be sent to my letter; when the Moonshee took his leave.

5. I cannot learn that the communication had any other effect, than causing the Ranee to urge the Mama Sahib to accelerate his preparations for his departure; he left the Lushkur, as I have stated in my letter of this date to the Foreign Secretary, about 8 o'clock yesterday night.

6. It is my intention to receive the Durbar vakeel once more, who has sent to inform me that he will himself bring the reply to my khureeta to the Baee, but I have told him in reply, that it must necessarily be his last visit, until I receive your Lordship's further instructions on the subject.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 63.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, June* 9, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant.

2. My letter of the 6th instant will have informed you, that the Mama Sahib had left the camp (Lushkur) the previous evening, and I hear is proceeding steadily to the southward. I have written to Brigadier Stubbs, to decline, if solicited by the Mama, to allow his camp to be

pitched on the cantonments at Sipree, should he take that route (which the authorities here, I understand, have directed him not to do), but to recommend his proceeding onwards, by the way pointed out to him from the Durbar.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

3. One hundred and fifty horse have been ordered to proceed with him from hence to his home in the Deccan.

4. There can be no doubt that, had the Mama Sahib, on the first breaking out of the intrigues, shewn more firmness, and made a few vigorous exertions to maintain his power and authority, he would have been well supported by the troops, and most likely been successful in retaining his position, but he let the time pass, and did not take any one step which I am aware of, that might have led to a favourable result. The troops and officers were, after a short time, gained over by receiving their pay, and the latter in addition had, I am informed, presents bestowed on them.

5. The cause of the Mama's downfall, as stated in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, now under acknowledgment, is very probably the correct one, and it is at present generally considered here as such,—indeed it would be difficult to assign any other means by which the Dada Khasjee Walla could have alarmed, or won, the Ranee into supporting his measures as she has done.

6. As suggested in your letter of the 5th instant, it is my intention to proceed to Dholepore, about thirty-six miles from hence, where there is a bungalow, and where the Resident here sometimes resides in the rains, so soon as I can obtain carriage for my tents and baggage, which will be somewhat difficult at present to procure, as the Mama Sahib has taken away with him, and engaged a great part of what is generally available here.

7. I heard yesterday afternoon, from good authority, that the Durbar vakeel, Ram Rao Phalkeea, had been offered the conduct of affairs here by the Ranee; but he declined accepting the office of Minister, being satisfied with that which he already holds.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 64.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Gwalior Residency, June* 15, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that, as stated in the 6th paragraph of my letter to his Lordship's address of the 6th instant, I received on Saturday, the 10th instant, the Durbar vakeel and the Moollanjee, who brought me the reply of the Maharanee to my letter of the 6th instant to Her Highness' address, which, with the several papers which accompanied it (with their translations in English), are herewith transmitted for the information of the Governor-General.

2. The vakeel's letter contains, I was informed, the Maharanee's sentiments and wishes with relation to late events, and to which my attention was called.

3. There is a particular circumstance in the Mahzurnama, of the names of the vakeels of Kotah and Jellahwur, who reside at this Court, being affixed to it; I suppose to swell the signatures.

4. These papers do not appear to me to call for any particular observation on my part.

5. The Durbar vakeel, on delivering to me the accompanying letters and papers, regretted the present unfortunate state of affairs, and remarked, as the Ranee had not appointed any Minister to succeed the Mama Sahib, that he thought the official intercourse should not have been interrupted,—that the Ranee herself held Durbars daily, and con-

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

ducted the affairs of the State. He did not attempt to enter on any defence of the recent intrigues, nor did he attempt to commence on any discussion in regard to them beyond that I have above stated.

6. He remarked, that the report was current in the Lushkur, that I intended to proceed immediately to Dholepore. I said, that it was my intention to go over there for change of air. He replied, that this was not the season at which I generally moved. I said, no, but that, as I had nothing particular to engage my attention here at present, I should go there when I could obtain carriage.

7. The vakeel remarked, that when the Ranee heard of this confirmation of my intentions, it would grieve her very much; that the rumour of them had reached her, and had distressed her greatly; and that he would not be surprised if she came up with the young Maharajah to plead her cause with me at the Residency, and endeavour to persuade me to remain; and that she would look upon my going away as a withdrawal of the support of the British Government, without which this Government could not exist.

8. I requested the vakeel to inform the Ranee, that she was aware, as well as he was, that I was in the habit of moving about occasionally, and that she must look upon my going to Dholepore, on this occasion, as nothing more than what I had stated, and that she must not think that it was because I was offended with her that I went there.

9. The rumour of my proceeding to Dholepore has certainly caused a considerable sensation in camp, and I should not be surprised if it should lead to the dismissal of the Dada and his faction, though I have no great confidence that it will, from the want of confidence which exists between the chiefs and military leaders (as also from their indecision), who could alone effect that measure.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 64.

Ram Rao Phalkeea, Durbar Vakeel at Scindiah's Court, to the Resident at Gwalior.

June 10, 1843.

ACKNOWLEDGES the receipt of letter dated 6th Jumad-ool-owul, or 5th June, 1843, forwarding translation of a letter from the Governor-General of India. In reply states, that her Highness the Tara Baee earnestly entreats that a representation may be made to the Governor-General, calculated to remove all unfavourable impressions from his Lordship's mind regarding her late conduct; that the Maharanee and the chiefs are fully sensible of the great obligations they owe to the British Government for having acknowledged the claims of the present Rajah to the succession;—that they are fully aware that the general tranquillity of the country, and the good and well-being of the State, are the only objects which the British Government has in view;—that they are most anxious to have an efficient system of government established, but this can be done under one Minister as well as another;—that they will hold always themselves responsible to the British Government, without reference to the person who may happen to occupy this station;—that the late Regent was allowed to take away all his property, and provided with carriage, and a strong guard for his protection, when he left Gwalior;—that they earnestly hope official intercourse with the Residency will be placed upon its former footing.

Inclosure 2 in No. 64.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

Statement of the cause of the removal of Krishen Rao Kudum, the Mama Sahib.

UPON the accession of the late Maharajah, he appointed his uncle Krishen Rao Kudum, to the command of the Campoo Owul, or first brigade. Mr. Cavendish, the Resident, afterwards represented that all the officers were dissatisfied at Krishen Rao Kudum's conduct, in accepting bribes;—that disturbances had taken place;—that scenes of bloodshed were likely to occur;—that he was unfit for his situation. Upon these grounds the Maharajah directed his removal. The Campoo was given back to Colonel Jacob, and the disturbances put an end to.

2. The late Maharajah afterwards employed him in a civil capacity, but he adopted a crooked course of conduct, and tried to ruin the illakadars; all the officers disapproved of his proceedings. About that time Patlajee Scindiah came to Gwalior to visit his son the Maharajah, but Krishen Rao Kudum prevented his obtaining an interview. Patlajee Scindiah took refuge in the Jhinsee. The Berawallas were all against Krishen Rao Kudum. The Maharaj Campoo and the Jhinsee surrounded the Maharajah's Palace, and requested that he should be turned out of the Lushkur as a seditious bad character; after consulting with Mr. Cavendish, the Maharajah complied with the demand of the troops. Krishen Rao Kudum was sent away to Hunda Hindia, where he remained a long time out of employ. Colonel Sutherland, about this time, came to Gwalior, and Mr. Cavendish went to Nagpore. The Mama having promised at Saugor to relinquish his former evil habits, the Maharajah allowed him to return to Gwalior.

3. Upon the former occasion of his being appointed Minister, he accepted a bribe of 40,000 rupees from the Amil of the Sathmala, intelligence of which circumstance reached the Political Agent at Bhopal.

4. During his former administration, he increased the pay of the officers and sepoys of certain regiments, with the view of inducing them to support a scheme he had in view, for usurping the Maharajah's authority. Upon the conspiracy being discovered, he was deprived of all authority over the troops, and required to turn a number of his advisers upon the occasion out of the Lushkur.

5. He suborned some Brahmins to give false evidence against Gungadhur Bullal, upon charges of having practised witchcraft against the late Maharajah. Upon finding that these charges were altogether unfounded, the Maharajah deprived him of employment.

6. He authorized Kero Narain Gudera to offer Captain Ross a bribe of 25,000 rupees if he would assist in getting him appointed Regent. Captain Ross reported the circumstance to the Resident, who brought it to the notice of the Maharajah, who was very indignant, and ordered Baba Gudera to be placed in confinement in the fort of Gwalior.

7. He likewise incurred the displeasure of the Maharajah by expending treasure to the value of many lacs of rupees, obtained from the firm of Krishen Rao Bulda, in profuse and unnecessary manner. Experience having shewn the Maharajah that Krishen Rao Kudum was not to be trusted, during the remainder of his life he refused to grant him any public employment.

The following is a statement of what he has done during the course of the last three months.

1. Shortly after he was appointed Regent, he ordered Tantia Pakereea Huzzooreea, an old servant of the highest respectability, who has been employed in the most confidential affairs, and who had just returned from an embassy from the Deccan, upon which he was sent as an appointment of great trust by the late Maharajah, to be confined. The Huzzooreea went to pay Krishen Rao Kudum a visit, when he was put in irons, and sent off to one of the regiments, to be kept in confinement. Conduct of this kind towards an officer of the highest character, called forth general indignation. When Ram Rao Phalkeea heard of it, he went to Krishen Rao

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

Kudum's house, and remonstrated with him in terms which made him feel quite ashamed. After a good deal of altercation, he was obliged to release the Huzzooreea. The Resident highly disapproved of his conduct upon this occasion.

2. Nurungee was a slave-girl, who had been confined in the fort of Eesagurh, and suffered other ill treatment from the Baiza Baee, on account of her being a favourite of the late Maharajah. When the Maharajah came to the Guddee, she was released from confinement. The Maharajah always showed her the utmost consideration. Krishen Rao Kudum wishing to rid himself of the opposition of a clever girl in the interior of the Palace, without alleging any cause of offence, got her turned out of the Lushkur. A stipend was assigned to her through the intercession of the Resident.

3. Through the instrumentality of his wife, a quarrel was created between Rookma Baee and the Tara Baee.

4. A number of huzzooreeas, slave-girls, slaves, and other servants of the Palace, have been deprived of their employments, who now appeal to the Durbar for protection, and the means of support.

5. Hathee Ram and Sudoo, huzzooreeas, were arrested, fined, and released, without any communication having been made to the Durbar.

6. No boy has ever been allowed to enter the precincts of the interior apartments of the Palace, but Krishen Rao Kudum and his son broke through this rule, and persisted in going there, in defiance of the Baee's orders.

7. The Maharanee's actions have been placed under a strict system of surveillance. Four slave-girls, belonging to the wife of Krishen Rao Kudum, were sent into the Palace to watch and report all that passed.

8. It is usual among Hindoos not to form any marriages without consulting the astrologers, or the wishes of the relations of the parties about to be united. The late Regent, however, without consulting the zaicha or the inclinations of the chiefs of the family, planned a marriage, against the wishes of the Baee, between his niece and the young Maharajah, in the manner stated in the Mahzurnama. He expected after the marriage was concluded, that he would eventually become ruler of the State of which he was only a servant; and, with this view, got his brother, Jan Rao Kudum, to sign a paper making over his authority as a father over the girl, to himself.

9. From the time of Ranojee Scindiah, the office of the Khasjee Walla has been hereditary from his grandfather, in the family of Gungadhur Bullal. The office is one of much importance. The management of the private accounts of the interior are entrusted to him. None of Gungadhur Bullal's family have ever been found wanting in their duty. Krishen Rao Kudum often tried to get him turned out of the Lushkur, without consulting the Baee. He formed a plan for sending the Dada Khasjee Walla to Benares, who, apprehensive of personal violence, if he refused to go, made preparations for starting. When the Baee was informed of this circumstance, she felt much annoyed that she had not been consulted; and all the chiefs concurred with her, that Krishen Rao Kudum had no right to remove a person entrusted with the performance of the important duties of his office, without having obtained her permission.

10. The Karkoon, who, for a long time past, had been stationed at the Denee ukub, or entrance to the interior apartments of the Palace, was removed to make room for Kassee Punth, a dependant of Krishen Rao Kudum.

11. The relations of Krishen Rao Kudum have been appointed to situations in the Nur Paega, without any reference having been made to the wishes of the Maharanee.

12. The age of the Maharanee has been misrepresented at nine years, while in reality she is fourteen.

13. The chiefs of this State are not authorized to hold correspondence with high officers of the British Government, except through the Resident. Krishen Rao Kudum sent Ram Krishen Pundit to Soobathoo, with a khureeta to the address of Mr. Maddock, who sent back a civil khureeta in reply.

14. Duplicate seals of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and Junkojee Scindiah, were found, when the house of Krishen Rao Kudum's head man of business was searched. What object Krishen Rao Kudum could have had in giving these seals to the latter, is deserving of inquiry.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

Inclosure 3 in No. 64.

The Mahzurnama, or Representation of the Chiefs of Gwalior.

WE, the sirdars, durukdars, mamlutdars, vakeels, members of the Scindiah tribe, relations of the Maharajah, and officers of infantry, silladars, paegahs, &c., &c., depose in writing.

In pursuance of the desire expressed by the late Maharajah, who died upon Soodie Ushtmee, or 7th February, 1843, Mahto Siree Baee Sahib, Tara Baee, after having consulted the Resident and her chiefs, adopted Jyajee Rao Scindiah, the next heir, as her son. The Resident conferred the usual khilaut of investiture upon the occasion of his being placed upon the Guddee,—an acknowledgment of his right to the succession, which afforded us all the highest gratification. About this time, the Governor-General of India wrote to the Resident, directing him to appoint one person as Minister, who would be held responsible for the conduct of public affairs. In consequence, the Resident recommended the Baee that the conduct of affairs should be entrusted to the charge of one officer. Ram Rao Phalkeea told the Baee, who was in great affliction at the time, from the recent loss of the Maharajah, to appoint Krishen Rao Kudum as Regent, who would be guided by her orders in all matters. The Baee made many objections to the appointment of Krishen Rao Kudum; but, upon Ram Rao telling her that there would be difficulty in getting the Maharajah's claims to the succession acknowledged if this was not done, and upon Krishen Rao Kudum promising that he would conciliate the good will of the people; that he would not deprive any officers of their situations; that he would do just as the late Maharajah had done; and that he would do nothing without her consent, the Baee agreed to give him a khilaut of investiture as Regent. The Resident said, that the Baee would be considered the Malik and Mookhtar, and that the Regent would do nothing without her orders. Krishen Rao Kudum accepted office upon these terms, and entered upon the duties of his station. In a short time, he not only acted without obtaining the consent, but in defiance of the wishes, of the Baee. The Baee's person was watched as if she had been a prisoner. A number of old officers were removed from their situations to make room for followers of his own. The former were all to have been turned out of the Lushkur. Krishen Rao Kudum set good manners aside, and behaved disrespectfully towards the females of the Zenana. His wife intrigued with Rookma Baee, who, in consequence, got up a quarrel with the Tara Baee, which led to the discharge of one of her attendants without the assignment of any cause of offence; a huzzooreea was put in irons, and lodged in confinement. Krishen Rao Kudum interfered in matters in which he had no concern. The inclinations of all the chiefs, relations, and dependents of the family, have always been consulted previous to any marriage being contracted for the Maharajah; Krishen Rao Kudum, however, by promises of large bribes, induced Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra to join his cause, and made it appear that the Baee had given her consent to a marriage with his niece. Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra made use of various threats to the Baee, if she refused her consent to the marriage, and at last succeeded in reducing her to a sense of her hopeless and helpless condition. The Maharajah was married to the adopted daughter of Krishen Rao Kudum; but this marriage was not done with the free sanction of the Baee. Measures of this description have made us all feel dissatisfied. As in disobeying the orders of the Baee, Krishen Rao Kudum had acted in opposition to the terms upon which we consented to his being appointed Minister, we determined upon turning him out of the Lushkur, and reported this to the Resident. The Resident came to the Durbar, and said, that he could not consider the conduct of the Baee as

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

emanating from her own sense of judgment, but as directed by a faction of evil advisers, anxious for their own advancement, and that Krishen Rao Kudum had been appointed to the Regency with the concurrence of both Governments. The Baee is old enough to judge for herself, and, being very intelligent, quite capable of directing affairs. She wishes to see the public treasury properly taken care of, the duties of Government efficiently discharged, the rules observed during the late Maharajah's reign acted up to, the chiefs and officers of the State protected from unjust usage: we are therefore in attendance, and are prepared to obey any orders which the Baee may think proper to issue. We are old servants of the State, and are discontented with the manner in which Krishen Rao Kudum has conducted himself.

Dated 29th Rubbee-oos-sanee, Hejira 1259 (May 30, 1843).

SUMBAJEE RAO ANGRIA WIZARUT MAAL
SEWAEE SUKHEEL BAHADUR, &c., &c.

No. 65.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Gwalior Residency,
45 minutes past 10 P.M., June 15, 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that with reference to the 6th paragraph of my letter of the 9th instant to your address, I have been unable, till now, to procure carriage so as to enable me to move from hence, but, having now obtained it, I shall commence my march to-morrow morning for Dholepore, with my assistant, Captain Ellis, leaving the Residency surgeon in charge of the sick and post-office, here.

2. I beg leave to state that, on the 13th instant, the Durbar vakeel and Moollanjee came up in the morning to a small garden-house belonging to the Maharajah, in the neighbourhood of the limits of the grounds attached to the Residency, and sent to inform me that they wished to wait upon me, with a message from the Maharanee. I, in the first instance, declined to receive them, on the ground that all official intercourse had been directed to cease; but, on further representations from them, during the day, of the disturbed state which the camp, and country generally, was likely to be thrown into, should I refuse to receive them, and leave this neighbourhood without communication with them, I at last consented to their request.

3. On their arrival at the Residency they informed me that the Maharanee desired them to say, that she hoped I would consider the Maharajah and herself as my children; that I would forgive them, and obtain the forgiveness of the Governor-General for her late proceedings, and that the Maharajah and herself would both come and intreat me to renew the usual friendly and official intercourse and not to go to Dholepore.

4. I desired them to inform the Maharanee that, after the explanation I had offered to them on the 10th instant, I could not comprehend the cause of her alarm at my visiting Dholepore; that I was merely taking with me the office people and servants who usually accompanied me on such occasions; that I intended to leave several of my servants, and the greater part of my escort here, and that I trusted I should soon return again; that as to renewing the usual official intercourse, she must be aware that that depended upon the orders of the Governor-General; and requested that they would assure her I entertained nothing but the most friendly feelings towards herself and the Maharajah.

5. The vakeel earnestly entreated that I would allow him to pay me a visit the next day (the 14th instant), with the Ranee's reply, which I agreed to do; on his arrival he informed me that the Ranee, though she was anxious I should remain here, was satisfied with my explanation, and hoped that I would soon return; if I did not, that she would come herself with a deputation of the chiefs to invite me back.

6. If his Lordship would be satisfied with the fullest concessions on the part of this Government, short of reinstating the Mama Sahib as Regent, I feel assured that they would be immediately and gladly tendered.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

7. The vakeel informed me, that no Minister had been appointed, or would be nominated, without the consent of the British Government.

8. As to nominating a Minister, I trust I shall be pardoned for offering an opinion on the subject, formed from recent experience. I would recommend the election of such person being left entirely to the Ranee and Chiefs, without any recommendation, or guarantee, on the part of the British Government: this might be the cause of some changes and maladministration at the commencement, but eventually, it is to be hoped, would lead to a permanent and efficient Government.

9. I should regret to be obliged to recommend the measure, but I fear the only means by which an efficient administration of the affairs of this State can be ensured, would be for the British Government to assume the management of its affairs during the present minority, or to leave them in the hands of a Council of Regency, somewhat similar to that of Jyepore.

10. I would on a fitting opportunity recommend the renewal of official intercourse, as it is likely to lead to considerable embarrassment, as regards financial matters, between the two Governments, if much longer withheld.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 66.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Allahabad, June* 20, 1843.

THE Governor-General infers, from your letters of the 15th instant, that the two measures you were instructed to adopt, of discontinuing official intercourse with the Gwalior Durbar, and of retiring to Dholepore, have had the desired effect of impressing the Maharanee and the Durbar with a sense of the serious displeasure with which their recent conduct had been viewed by the British Government.

2. It would be impossible permanently to adhere to either measure, but they are calculated, by the vague apprehension they must excite, to lead to the adoption of moderate counsels by the party which has succeeded in expelling the Mama Sahib.

3. The first of the measures will probably have the effect of retaining the Durbar vakeel in office, under the impression that he must be a person with whom it will be most agreeable to you to communicate; and through whom, therefore, it will be easier to retain some communication, than through any successor he might receive.

4. The Governor-General is inclined to consider this a point it would be desirable to gain, although certainly the Durbar vakeel did not, in the late transactions, exhibit much firmness in his conduct, or any very valuable fidelity to his declared patron the Mama Sahib.

5. With respect to the Mama Sahib, although the support he received from you on the part of the British Government, and the movement of the Governor-General to Agra, probably determined his election, still he was from the first thought of by the chiefs, and it may be doubted whether, under any circumstances, he might not have secured his own nomination.

6. He has proved himself quite unfit to manage either men or women, and a Minister of Gwalior must manage both.

7. With respect to the Maharanee, if she be really fourteen and not nine, as is said in the paper inclosed in your letter, wherein her grievances are detailed, the sort of management required must be very

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

different from that which would be adapted to a child of the earlier age.

8. It is evident that the Maharanee is allowed to exercise personally a degree of power which makes the management of her the material object. No Minister, however appointed, would, without managing her, long retain his station, unless, indeed, she were altogether deprived of authority, and set aside, a measure the Governor-General is by no means yet prepared to adopt.

9. The Governor-General has at all times declared that we require nothing from the Gwalior State, except that its territory, and especially its frontier, should be so governed, as not to become the source of disturbance to ours. Any form of administering the affairs of the Gwalior State, which may effect this object of frontier tranquillity, will be satisfactory to the British Government.

10. The Governor-General is by no means certain that the direct mode of communication with the Maharanee herself, which has been suggested as open to you, and while there is no ostensible Minister, may not be that which may practically give you the most beneficial influence over the Government.

11. The Governor-General has, on all occasions, expressed the strong personal interest he takes in the welfare and happiness of the Maharanee; and you might put that prominently forward in your communications with her Highness, as calculated to give her confidence in the loyalty and sincerity of the advice you may give her.

12. The Governor-General does not know whether you have any means of obtaining accurate information of what passes within the Palace, still less whether it would be possible for you to secure the services of any one immediately about the person of the Maharanee, and having any influence over her; but both these things it would be very desirable to accomplish.

13. It is clear that the slaves and others about the Maharanee have some influence over her, and that indiscreet changes in her personal attendants have gone far towards alienating her mind from the Mama Sahib.

14. The Governor-General's impression is, that the Maharanee is a very sensitive, and somewhat impetuous, girl, but that she is by no means without a good disposition; and that, with her character, anything may be made of her, according to the manner in which she is approached and treated. In any case, the Governor-General would wish you to proceed upon this supposition, until you have reason to consider it incorrect.

15. The explanation you have given of your retirement to Dholepore enables you to terminate it at any time at which you may deem it expedient to return to Gwalior; but the Governor-General wishes that no measure adopted by you should have the appearance of suddenness, of precipitation, and of change of purpose, without adequate cause.

I have, &c.,

J. THOMASON.

No. 67.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, June* 20, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I arrived here on the 18th instant.

2. The Durbar vakeel, on his visit to me on the 10th instant, was very urgent with me to allow him to send an ukhbarnavees with me, as I had left in Gwalior the person who is usually there on the part of the Resident; I said he might send a person of that description, but he could have no personal communication with me.

3. He sent his Agent, Bajee Rao, with me, with whom I had no

personal communication, in consequence of two or three messages which I sent to him on the way here, that he was not the description of person who ought to be with me in the capacity of ukhbarnavees; and, finding he had no access to me, he did not cross the Chumbul, but remained on the Gwalior side of that river, and has, I hope, returned, or will return immediately, to the Lushkur.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of June 27, 1843.

4. The Dada Khasjee Walla has, I hear, of late, on several occasions, expressed his suspicions of the fidelity of Colonels Baptiste and Jacob, and wishes to remove the troops of the latter from the charge of the front gate of the Palace, which is considered a post of honor, and which they have held for many years, and to replace them by the sepoys of the Maharaj Campoo, who, with their leader, Bapoo Deshmookh Setowlea, are high in his favour at present, in consequence of their supposed devotion to his cause.

5. That brigade, as well as that of Major Alexander, the corps under the sons of Bapoo Baola, and the three corps called the Ghatee Brigade, have received orders to complete their deficiencies in number from the regular strength of their corps; and Major Alexander has, it is reported, been directed to increase his force, but to what extent I have not heard; fresh powder, it is also said, has been served out to those brigades.

6. These preparations are supposed to be made with the view of coercing Colonels Baptiste and Jacob, should it be found requisite to do so.

7. The general opinion is that, should the measure be attempted of removing Colonel Jacob's men from their charge at the Palace, or that of removing Colonel Baptiste or Jacob from their brigades, a serious disturbance will take place.

8. Various rumours of the defection from the Dada Khasjee Walla's cause of the Huzzooreea Tantia Pakereea have been in circulation, but I cannot find that the former's influence is on the decline with the Maharanee, though it is said that, of late, she has reproached him very severely for having allowed affairs to proceed to such an extremity.

9. The administration of affairs, it is said, has been offered recently to several individuals, who have all refused to accept the office, but that circumstance I am inclined to doubt.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 68.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Allahabad, June* 27, 1843.

THE Governor-General directs me to inform you, that his present impression is, that it would be inexpedient for you to return to Gwalior until some Government shall be created there, having the appearance of good intention, and giving the promise of stability, or until the Maharanee and the Chiefs may earnestly call upon your assistance, in enabling them to form such a Government.

2. Although the Governor-General will soon be so far removed from you as to render it inconvenient, perhaps, that, under all circumstances, you should wait for instructions, still he deems your return to Gwalior to be a measure requiring so much consideration, that he directs me to desire that you will not, except in a case of unforeseen emergency, adopt that measure without having previously submitted the circumstances to him, and received his orders thereupon.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 69.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee.

Sirs, *Fort William, August* 14, 1843. (No. 29.)

WE have now the honor to transmit to you, copies of correspondence with the Resident at Gwalior, since the date of the Governor-General's last dispatch.

2. The most important items of intelligence appear to be, the arrival of the Mama Sahib at Seronge, in the district of Tonk, where, it is said, he intends passing the rainy season; the seizure and ill-treatment, by the several corps, of the European and Eurasian officers by whom they were commanded; and the desertion of Colonel Baptiste by his two battalions who joined the Dada Khasjee Walla's party. From a dispatch dated July 7th, it will, however, be seen, that it is probable that Colonel Baptiste will be reinstated in his command of the two battalions, and in the civil government of the Chanderee district.

3. You will observe, that the Resident has been directed to abstain from taking any notice of the Mama Sahib's residence in the Tonk jagheer, or of his removal to any other place, in which he may think fit to take up his abode; but, with reference to the reported intention of the Durbar forcibly to eject the Mama from Seronge, we considered it expedient to instruct the Resident, should he entertain the slightest apprehension of such a proceeding being seriously meditated, to address the Maharanee direct, and, calling her attention to the Governor-General's proclamation of 1st October, 1842, distinctly to inform her Highness, that the hostile entrance of a single man into the territory of an ally of the British Government, will be considered an attack upon the British Government itself, and punished accordingly.

We have, &c.,
ELLENBOROUGH.
W. GOUGH.
W. W. BIRD.
WM. CASEMENT.

P.S.—Since closing this letter, a minute has been recorded by the Governor-General, and assented to by the Members of Council. This, and the consequent resolution for assembling an army of exercise on or near the Jumna, are forwarded as inclosures of this dispatch.

No. 70.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Governor-General of India.

20 *Jumad-ool-awul*, 1259, or *June* 19, 1843.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

AS you are a sincere friend of this State, it is proper to furnish you with information of any events of importance which may pass. Upon the 5th Mohurrum Hejira, 1259, or 6th February, 1843, it pleased the Almighty Providence to remove the late Maharajah, my husband, to another world. In pursuance of the directions of him who is now an inhabitant of Paradise, to adopt the person who was entitled to succeed to the Guddee, as my son, after consulting all the chiefs, officers, and members of the Scindiah and other dependents of the Government, with the concurrence of the Resident, I adopted Jyajee Rao Scindiah as my son, who was accordingly placed upon the Guddee. My kind friend, Colonel Spiers, on the part of your Lordship, conferred a khilaut, according to usage, upon the occasion of his accession, at which all the illakadars, the dependents, chiefs, officers, allies, and friends of the Government, felt very much gratified. According to your Lordship's orders, Colonel Spiers having shewn the necessity for one person being appointed Minister, sent me repeated messages through Ram Rao Phalkeea, urging me to consent to Krishen Rao Kudum being made Minister. Krishen

Rao Kudum promised that he would conciliate the goodwill of the officers of the Government; that he would preserve the ancient established usages; that he would obey all orders, and conduct himself to my approbation. Colonel Spiers told Krishen Rao Kudum, that he was to act according to my wishes. Under these circumstances, he received the khilaut of investiture as Minister. In the course, however, of a short period, Krishen Rao Kudum began to conduct himself in a manner I did not approve of. He placed my person under restraint, as if I had been his prisoner; removed many old officers from their situations, to make room for followers of his own; and commenced interfering in matters in which he had no right. All the chiefs, the officers of the army, the relations of the Maharajah, all classes of people, high and low, were dissatisfied with his administration of affairs. In consequence of this discontent, I dismissed him, to return to the Deccan, furnishing him with carriage for his baggage, and treating him with the respect due to his rank. As your Lordship had in truth no other object in view than the good of the whole people, and the continued prosperity of this Government, I feel confident that your Lordship will not disapprove of what has been done. Colonel Spiers forwarded, in a letter of 6th Jumad-ool-awul, or 5th June, 1843, a translation of a letter dated 3rd June, from your Lordship, containing eight paragraphs. My friend, I sent a reply to this letter, saying that Ram Rao Phalkeea's letter would be found to contain my answer. Colonel Spiers will have sent you a copy of this letter. The contents of that letter, and the statements which all the chiefs and officers of this Durbar have made in writing, which are attested by their respective seals and signatures, made in the presence of witnesses, as well as the statement of the complaints against the late Minister, will have made your Lordship fully acquainted with the present state of affairs. My friend, I sincerely wish to follow the path of the late Maharajah, in cultivating the friendship of the British Government. The establishment of an efficient Government, the suppression of all disturbances, the prevention of border disputes where the territories join with those of the British Government, are measures which I wish to see adopted. The enlightened policy of your Lordship's Government renders the consideration of the means by which the independence of this State can be improved, an object of importance. Friendly consideration for this State will induce your Lordship to continue to watch over its continued prosperity; and, under such case, the well-being of the country must be found to improve. Consider me as a friend, who is most anxious to hear glad tidings of your welfare.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

No. 71.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, June* 22, 1843.

IN my letter of the 20th instant I should have mentioned to you, for the information of the Governor-General, that Colonel Jacob is said to have called in all his troops from his jagheer and elsewhere.

2. I have also heard that Kureem Khan and Peer Khan Angria, who had arrived at Sipree with a battalion and some horse, have been ordered into Gwalior. The reports from the Lushkur, which reach me through the ukhbars, describe all parties to be in a great state of excitement and alarm, examining their powder-magazines, making up cartridges, and directions being given for increasing the number of their troops; Major Alexander has been ordered to add an additional corps to his brigade of four battalions and two hundred sowars.

3. The prevalent reports are, that the Dada Khasjee and his party appear to be impressed with the idea of the possibility of a British force being sent against them, and are making preparations for such a contingency; others say that it is with the view of coercing Colonels

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

Baptiste and Jacob, as stated in my letter of the 20th instant; there may be somewhat of a colouring of truth in both of these reports.

4. The ukhbar of this morning, and a communication which reached me from the Lushkur, announced the seizure of their European and Eurasian officers, by the native officers and golundauze of the park of artillery, or Jhinsee, who, it seems, have joined the Maharaj Campoo with the view of seizing Colonel Baptiste Felose and Colonel Jacob.

5. They had not effected the capture of Colonel Baptiste, but had surrounded his house with parties of troops: he has two battalions of infantry, with their guns, but it is not probable that he will hold out.

6. Colonel Jacob has ten battalions under his own command, who it is supposed will prove staunch to him; but neither he nor his troops have had much experience in warfare, and it is supposed that he will look tamely on, whilst Colonel Baptiste is seized, and then fall a victim himself to the wiles of the Dada Khasjee Walla and his faction.

7. Under the circumstances above stated, I should wish to be authorized, should the Governor-General see fit, to make an early communication to the Durbar of his Lordship's intentions regarding the affairs of this State, with the view of obviating the continuance, or increase, of the present disorders, by any misapprehension of our views.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 72.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, June* 24, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the reports from the Lushkur, or camp, have been for the last two days much of the same complexion, as those stated in my letter of the 22nd instant.

2. It is reported that the troops who are with Colonel Baptiste Felose, were required by the Dada Khasjee Walla to give up that officer, but they refused to do so, and desired it might be intimated to the Dada, that if the Maharanee wished their Colonel to visit the Palace, they would escort him there, and accompany him back again to his house, but that they would not suffer him to be treated with any indignity.

3. Neither Colonels Baptiste nor Jacob appear to be inclined to offer any resistance, *but* seem determined to succumb to whatever is required of them.

4. Reports are prevalent, that when Colonels Baptiste and Jacob have been secured, Ram Rao Phalkeea, the Durbar vakeel, is to share the same fate.

Sic in Orig.

5. The report alluded to in the 7th paragraph of my letter of the 4th instant, of Jeswunt Rao Bhow having been recalled to take the command of the Jhinsee, or park of artillery, against Colonel Baptiste; but this, and numerous other rumours which reach me, through the ukhbars, I in general consider as not worthy of much dependence being placed upon them, and as requiring confirmation; they are given as shewing the nature of the reports prevalent in the Lushkur, and are sometimes, at present, I understand, put in circulation by the ruling faction, but more frequently by idle and mischievous persons, who are numerous in the camp, and they (the rumours) cannot, in my opinion, be considered in any way indicative of the popular feeling.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

No. 73.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, June* 25, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I have this day been informed, that the Mama Sahib has halted at Seronge, in the jagheer of the Chief of Tonk, where, it is said, he has announced his intention to spend the rains.

2. As I don't feel myself authorized to call upon him to leave the territory of any other State than that of Gwalior, I trust I shall be honored with his Lordship's instructions on that point.

3. Highway robbery, it is reported, is becoming very prevalent on the roads leading to the camp.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 74.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, June* 27, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that the reports from the camp to-day mention that the battalions attached to Colonel Baptiste have deserted him, and joined the Dada Khasjee's party, as I expected.

2. His grandsons, on attempting to join the Junuk Pultun, one of those corps, which the eldest nominally commanded, by desire of Colonel Baptiste, were told by the men of that corps, that they could not be allowed to do so. They went to the Palace, and reported this circumstance, and were told to go and occupy a house close to the Palace.

3. The Ranee, on hearing that Colonel Baptiste was in his house alone, and that there was a zubtee on it, desired it might be taken off; and directed that the Government State servants, who formerly attended him, in virtue of his office, might be directed to return to him, and wait upon him as formerly: they had left him when his battalions did.

4. Colonel Jacob's battalions are still with him, but I have little doubt that they will also, ere long, be persuaded to leave him.

5. The sepoys of the several corps, who had European or Eurasian officers with them, in general treated them very ill, by beating and abusing them, when they seized them.

6. It is reported that a message has been sent to the Mama Sahib, that, if he does not leave Seronge, a force will be sent against him, which I should think that they will never venture to do.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 75.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

(Extract.) *On board the "Soorma," off Benares, June*, 30, 1843.

I AM directed to inform you that the Governor-General does not wish to have any concern with the Mama Sahib's proceedings. You will therefore abstain from taking any notice of his residence at Seronge, or any other place to which he may remove.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

No. 76.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, July* 4, 1843.

WITH reference to my letter to your address of the 25th ultimo, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that, on the receipt of an urzee from the Residency chuprassees who are with the Mama Sahib, informing me that he had halted at Seronge, and intended to remain there during the rains, I wrote immediately to them, to wait on the Mama, and shew him the letter I had written to them; desiring them, should he persist in remaining at Seronge, to leave him immediately, but if he wishes to go on, to accompany him across the Nerbudda, or to his house in the Deccan, should he prefer it.

I hope that this intimation may have some effect in inducing him to change his determination of halting at Seronge.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 77.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, July* 7, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the instructions of the Governor-General contained in your letters dated 20th June, 27th June, and 30th June last, the whole of which shall be strictly attended to.

2. On the 29th of last month I sent for Bajee Rao, the Durbar vakeel's deputy, who had not returned to the Lushkur, but who had taken up his residence in a village on the opposite side of the River Chumbul, about ten miles from hence.

3. He arrived on the 30th ultimo, and waited upon me. I informed him, that I had sent for him, as I had heard he had not gone back, and as I thought I might have some communications to make to the Maharanee, which I wished to do through his principal, but that for the present he was to consider that the interdiction of the usual official intercourse was not yet removed: I should, however, send for him when I was aware that any necessity existed for so doing.

4. It is my intention to endeavour to have the Durbar vakeel sent out to me, by the Maharanee, without my applying for him; when I shall intimate to him, that it is not now the intention of his Lordship to press the point of the return of the Mama Sahib to power, so that he may make the best use he can of that information, so as to ingratiate himself with the Maharanee in the mode of its communication.

5. Bajee Rao informed me, that the Maharanee had desired the vakeel to acquaint me, that she had learned from the ukhbars, that an addition had lately been made to the Royal Family of England, by the birth of a Princess; that if this were the case, it was very unkind of me not to have informed her of it, that she might also have joined in the rejoicing on so happy an event.

6. I said, that he might intimate to the Maharanee, that such an auspicious event had taken place. I observe, from a late ukhbar, that on that intelligence being communicated to her, she ordered a royal salute to be fired, and in the evening had a grand natch and a display of fireworks.

7. A few days ago, on receiving some very fine mangoes from Chanderee, she immediately ordered a personal servant of her own to proceed with six baskets of them for me. The servant brought me a message, he told me, from her own mouth, that he had orders not to come back without me.

8. I inclose the copy of a khureeta from the Maharanee, inviting me to return, with its translation into English.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

9. I have stated the whole circumstances, though not of much importance in themselves, to shew that the Maharanee herself appears to entertain nothing but the most friendly sentiments towards the British Government.

10. There is considerable excitement still in the Lushkur, but it seems to be daily on the decrease, and, so far as I can judge, it has its origin more in the struggles of faction for power, than from any idea of hostility towards the British Government, of which I cannot imagine that they have the folly to think of.

11. The Dada Khasjee Walla still appears to carry everything before him with the Ranee: a personal attendant of her own, who held the office in her household which Nurungee formerly held, thwarted him on one or two occasions of late; he has, I hear, had her turned out of the Palace and confined in one of the brigades.

12. Colonel Baptiste is to retain the command of his two battalions in Chanderee, and to retain the civil management of that district; this he has agreed to after considerable demur. Colonel Jacob's troops have as yet proved staunch to him, and he retains the command of his brigade.

13. Jeswunt Rao Bhow, the person alluded to in the 5th paragraph of my letter to your address of the 24th ultimo, has arrived in the Lushkur, and has been treated with considerable distinction, but has not yet been appointed to the command of the Jhinsee, or park of artillery.

14. The Baee continues to hold a Durbar twice a-day, and all business is still transacted in her name.

15. From every inquiry I have been able to make, I cannot learn her exact age; but it would appear that she has entered her thirteenth year.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS

Inclosure in No. 77.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

June 30, 1843.

WHEN you left Gwalior for Dholepore, you told Ram Rao Phalkeea and the Moollanjee, that you were only going away for the sake of change of air, and that you would return again in the course of ten days, and authorized them to make this communication to the Baee. They represented what you had told them to say; but as your absence has exceeded the time stated, I am most anxiously expecting your return, and hope that an event which is of so much importance to the well-being of the country, may not be much longer deferred. It will be a source of much gratification to me, your coming back to Gwalior.

No. 78.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir,

Barrackpore, July 13, 1843.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, reporting that the battalion attached to Colonel Baptiste had deserted him, and joined the Dada Khasjee's party.

2. The Governor-General trusts that the *de facto* Government of Gwalior will not venture to pursue the Mama Sahib into the territory of Seronge; but, if you should entertain the least apprehension of their doing so, you will address the Maharanee herself, and refer her Highness to the concluding sentence of the Governor-General's Proclamation of the 1st of October, 1842, wherein his Lordship made this declaration:—

"Sincerely attached to peace, for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor-General is resolved that peace shall be

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

maintained, and he will direct the whole power of the British Government against the State by which it shall be infringed."

3. You will likewise distinctly inform her Highness that the hostile entrance of a single man into the territory of an ally of the British Government will be considered as an attack upon the British Government itself, and punished accordingly.

4. You will also refer her Highness to the conduct recently adopted by the British Government towards the Ameers of Sinde, its enemies, and towards the Chiefs of Bhawulpore, of Joudpore, and of Jessulmere, its allies, and assure her Highness, that the Governor-General is resolved absolutely to adhere to the principle upon which he has acted of protecting and rewarding faithful allies, and of inflicting the last severity of punishment upon wrongful aggression.

I have, &c.,
J. THOMASON.

No. 79.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, July* 15, 1843.

SINCE I did myself the honor to address you on the 7th instant, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General, that affairs in the Lushkur at Gwalior, continue much in the same state as I then reported; the excitement is certainly considerably less than it was then, though not entirely abated.

2. The Dada Khasjee Walla, by orders of the Ranee, it is said, has given over the command of the infantry corps, and the few horse held by Colonel Baptiste and his grandsons, to friends of his own,—one or two of them rather notorious characters.

3. Jeswunt Rao Bhow, the person alluded to in the 13th paragraph of my last letter, though presented to the Ranee, on which occasion he had a khilaut and 1,000 rupees bestowed on him, has not as yet been invested with the command of the Jhinsee, or park of artillery. A relation of the Khasjee Walla's holds it temporarily on the part of the Government.

4. Colonel Jacob's brigade still adheres to him, and is commanded by himself and two sons.

5. I observe from the last accounts from the Lushkur, that the Khasjee Walla has deprived of the five Muhals of Ruttungurh, Singowlee, &c., Govind Rao Mahdoo, alluded to in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs of my letter of the 6th September last, and has given them as Amil to Gopaljee, a most notorious character, who was deprived of that charge by the late Maharajah, on the repeated complaints made to me against him by the British authorities in Malwa; it was proved against him that he had received some of the most desperate plunderers of Malwa into the wilds of Ruttungurh and Singowlee, and given them shelter there during the rainy season.

6. I regret to say that the Ranee has not as yet sent out to me Ram Rao Phalkeea, the Durbar vakeel. I see from the ukhbars, that he himself informed the Ranee and the Khasjee Walla, that he thought he might be of use in arranging affairs if he were sent out to me, but the latter told him, that he should not go unless he would engage to bring me back with him, which he plainly told them he could not do. Much jealousy exists at present between the vakeel and the Khasjee Walla.

7. I have received three several communications from the Mama Sahib, since he has been at Seronge; and, on the 11th instant, a respectable person (a Pundit) on his part joined me here with a letter from him. I have not considered it requisite to give that person his immediate dismissal, considering the distance he has come, and to return, and the inclement state of the weather at present.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

No. 80.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Dholepore, July* 25, 1843.

SINCE I did myself the honor to address you on the 15th instant, for the information of the Governor-General, nothing of any particular moment has occurred in the Lushkur at Gwalior.

2. Another Amil, who had been turned out of office by the late Maharajah, on the complaint of the British authorities in Malwa, has been again employed in that capacity in the Gwalior neighbourhood.

3. One of Colonel Jacob's regiments, the Rama Pultun, has lately left his brigade, and encamped separately from it, on a spot pointed out to them by the Ranee's advisers; the other corps of the brigade wished to attack it, or to seize its commandant, but Colonel Jacob would not admit of their doing so.

4. The Golundauze of the park of artillery have shown a disposition to create a disturbance, in consequence of their not having received the rewards which had been promised to them when they were persuaded to desert their former commandant, Colonel Baptiste. Twenty of them were seized; after examination, ten of them were released, and the others have been confined in the fort of Gwalior.

5. It is said that apprehensions are also entertained by the present advisers of the Ranee, that several of the infantry regiments are not quite so well affected to their cause as they considered them to be.

6. I have heard of several attempts of late, to induce the Maharanee to withdraw her confidence from her present principal adviser, in which some of his own friends have been engaged, but their efforts appear to have failed.

7. On one occasion, lately, the Maharanee gave instructions to the Khasjee Walla, that no orders should be given relative to matters of State, without previously consulting her father, Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra; she however annulled them again, on the former representing to her the great evils which were likely to arise from a divided authority.

8. For some time past I have been daily expecting to hear that the Durbar vakeel had been deprived of his office, and Atmaram, alluded to in the 4th paragraph of my letter of the 2nd ultimo, had been put into that office; the Ranee had even given orders that he should be removed from it, and that the latter should be invested with a dress of honour on being nominated to it, and that I should be informed that Atmaram, or a person on his part, should be sent out to join me.

9. The subject was long and earnestly discussed in presence of the Ranee, by the principal persons of the Court; the proposition was strongly disapproved of by every one but the Khasjee Walla; it was, however, finally determined that Oodajee Rao Khatkeea, in the first place, should be sent out to endeavour to persuade me to return to Gwalior, and to ascertain whether Atmaram would be received by me as a vakeel from the Durbar; there was great reason for their doing so, as, when he was formerly in that office, he was considered as a notorious intriguer, and a turbulent character.

10. On the 23rd instant, I received a khureeta from the Ranee by an express camel sowar, informing me, that she meant to send out Oodajee Rao Khatkeea to persuade me to return, and hoped that I would attend to her anxious wishes, which would be communicated by him, for my return to the Residency.

11. The following day, the 24th instant, Bajee Rao, the agent to the Durbar vakeel, sent to inform me that he had heard from his principal, that he had come to an understanding with the Khasjee Walla, and would be deputed to wait upon me at Dholepore, if I would receive him. I desired his agent to inform him, that I would receive him if directed by the Ranee to wait on me.

12. The Maharanee I have heard, when it was determined that Ooda-

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

jee Rao Khatkeea should be sent out to me, had an interview with him, and desired him to tell me not to advert to what had passed, or what her advisers had done, or were doing, but to consider herself and the Maharajah as the children of the Government, and to return to the Residency without any delay.

13. The present Maharanee (Tara Baee), I have heard from what may be considered pretty good authority, was born at Mauza Chickla, three coss to the southward of Kolapore, in the Deccan, on the 23rd October, A.D. 1831, or on Kartick Buddee Teij Sumbut Bickramajeet, 1888 or 1753 Saker Salbahem.

14. I am, however, promised a copy of her junum putree (horoscope) in a few days, which shall be forwarded, on receipt, for his Lordship's information.

15. The Maharanee was married to the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, on the 10th May, 1838.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 81.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, July* 29, 1843.

WITH reference to the 11th paragraph of the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 25th instant, for the information of the Governor-General, I regret to acquaint you, that intelligence reached me yesterday that Ram Rao Phalkeea had been directed by the Khasjee Walla to deliver up his office of Durbar vakeel to Atmaram, the individual alluded to in the 8th and 9th paragraphs of my letter of the 25th instant, and to recall his agent with me, which he has done this day.

2. It would appear that the overtures made to, or by, the Durbar vakeel to the Khasjee Walla (negotiated on the part of the latter by his brother-in-law), and the subsequent understanding which I was informed they had come to, the observance of which, though sworn to on the sacred water of the Ganges, and all their deities called upon to witness the solemn engagements which had been entered into by those two individuals, yet the whole would appear to have been a feint on the part of the Khasjee Walla, to discover, I suppose, what the vakeel knew of the views and wishes of the British Government relative to the present state of affairs. Of this the vakeel could tell them nothing beyond that of saying, he believed that the return of the Mama Sahib would not be pressed upon them, which was the extent of his knowledge on that subject.

3. I have heard that Oodajee Rao Khatkeea, alluded to in the 9th paragraph of my last letter to your address, with Atmaram, the new vakeel, is about to leave the Lushkur, for the purpose of coming out here to me.

4. The Ranee offered to invest the latter with a dress of honor on being nominated as vakeel, and previous to his setting out to join me, which he begged to decline, until he had done some service to the State which would entitle him to such distinction.

5. The Dada Khasjee Walla and his immediate friends appear to have had a pretty good general idea of the nature of the instructions I had received from Government in regard to Gwalior affairs. From whom they could have learnt it, I know not, as the letter which contained them was never out of my possession since I received it.

6. This knowledge has enabled them to thwart me in all my endeavours to have Ram Rao sent out to me, or to have any measures adopted which would have led to the gradual communication, at a proper season, of his Lordship's orders, as directed in your letter of the 20th ultimo, and which may, under present circumstances, give their announcement to the Maharanee an air of suddenness and precipitation which might otherwise have been avoided.

7. At present there appears to be nothing left for me but to acquaint the two individuals above mentioned with the views of Government in regard to Gwalior affairs, as contained in your letter of the 20th June last, and renewing official intercourse. In making these communications, I shall, however, be guided by the nature of those which the deputation may have been directed to make to me.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of August 14, 1843.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER SPIERS.

No. 82.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee.

Sirs, *Fort William, September* 21, 1843. (No. 41.)

WE have the honor to forward to you, copies of correspondence from the Resident at Gwalior, received since the 14th ultimo, the date of our last dispatch.

2. You will observe that the Resident, having reason to believe that the Durbar meditated the forcible expulsion from Seronge, of the Mama Sahib, furnished the Durbar with a Persian copy of the Governor-General's instructions alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of our last dispatch, warning the Durbar against any hostile invasion of the territory of an ally of the British Government. The delivery of these instructions is stated to have had the best effect on the Khasjee Walla and his party, who were considerably alarmed at their tenor, and it prevented the intended aggression upon the territory of our ally.

3. In consequence of a communication received from Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman, dated 7th August, 1843, regarding the mutinous state of the battalions in the Chanderee district, the Resident addressed the Durbar, calling attention to the fact, and requesting that the detachment in that district might be reinforced, and rendered in all respects efficient. The arrears of the troops stationed in Chanderee were in consequence paid up, and the force increased by the addition of one regiment and a half.

4. From a copy of the horoscope of the Maharanee Tara Baee, forwarded by the Resident, her Highness' age appears to be now twelve years and ten months.

5. You will observe from the Resident's dispatch of the 1st September, that he considers there is no immediate prospect of the Dada Khasjee Walla's removal, as he has gained over to his party the ladies and females of the family, and consequently has the Maharajah and Maharanee completely in his power. Until he be removed, there is no prospect, in Colonel Spiers' opinion, of an efficient ministry being formed. The whole of the influential chiefs and officers of the Durbar hold aloof from the Khasjee Walla; and it appears doubtful whether the troops are reconciled to his cause, or would move at his requisition.

6. The Dada is reported to be busy collecting powder and cannon balls; but this is most probably with a view to make up all deficiencies, as is customary, before the Dussera, rather than for the purposes of defence, or opposition to the British Government.

7. From the Resident's dispatch of the 5th instant, it appears that, notwithstanding his previous remonstrance to the Durbar, troops are still assembling in the neighbourhood of Seronge. The Mama Sahib has in consequence become alarmed, and has entertained some mercenaries for his own protection.

8. The Maharanee has assured the Resident, that there is no intention whatever of molesting the Mama during the time he continues to reside in Seronge.

9. It appears by the last intelligence from Gwalior, forwarded by the Resident, that the Dada Khasjee Walla has taken steps for keeping the Maharanee in ignorance of the true purport of any khureeta, addressed to

her Highness by the Resident, if it should be for his interest to conceal the truth.

10. We beg your attention to the several letters from the Resident at Indore, with their inclosures, shewing the extent to which the officers of the Gwalior Durbar have failed in performing their duty upon the frontier of the two States, and how seriously the well-being of our dominions in Candeish, and the good order of Malwa, are affected by such conduct.

We have, &c.,
ELLENBOROUGH.
W. W. BIRD.
WM. CASEMENT.

No. 83.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman, Agent to the Governor-General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.) *Jhansi, August* 4, 1843.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, the copy of a letter from Sir R. Shakespear, dated the 24th ultimo, with its inclosure from Lieutenant Dallas, dated the 21st ultimo, regarding a rencontre between the insurgents in the the Gwalior district of Chanderee and a party of the Saugor police.

It appears, that three of the police were killed, and two wounded; but the loss of the insurgents has not been ascertained. They retired to Buna Dongra, in Chanderee, a noted den of robbers, which was attacked last year by the Gwalior contingent. The greater part of the Gwalior troops have been withdrawn from Chanderee, and the officers of the two corps left have, I am told, run away into Saugor for safety. Their commandant, Captain Harrington, remains, but on the understood condition that he shall order them to do only that which may be agreeable to their inclinations. How long they may be quiet, or remain, is uncertain, for they are not likely to get pay in Chanderee.

I do not apprehend any serious enterprise within the Saugor border, or anywhere else. This rencontre took place in the jungle, on the border; and the insurgents were driven back. They are the few adherents of the ex-Rajah of Jyepore, united with the few remaining insurgents of the Saugor border and the Chanderee robbers.

Inclosure 1 in No. 83.

Captain Sir R. Shakespear, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, to the Agent.

Sir, *Saugor, July* 24, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to inclose a copy of a report, by Captain Dallas, of an attack by the rebels on a party of Burkundazes. I have since heard that our loss was three killed and two wounded. The place (Kheircuksh) is notorious as the resort of the disaffected: it is on the frontier of the Gonah and Narhut Illakas.

2. As both these Illakadars had denied its being within their boundary, I directed each, many days back, to have a post, as near it as their frontier extended, of six men. Zalim Sing assured me he had done so, and Bijee Bahadoor merely wrote to beg I would post men of my own there.

3. I have before had occasion to bring to your notice the negligence of Zalim Sing in preserving tranquillity, but his conduct on this occa-

sion, I fear, is conclusive of his guilt on a much more serious matter,—*i.e.*, connection with the insurgents.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

4. Gonah is one of the largest villages in his illaka; our Burkundazes, when attacked by overwhelming numbers, retire upon it, and not a man in the village gives them assistance; and Zalim Sing neither goes to the spot himself, nor reports the circumstance to Captain Dallas.

5. Ever since my arrival here, small parties of disaffected and of plunderers have at various times passed through, and occasionally remained below the Ghauts, in the lands of our Oobareedars; but I have never on one single occasion received any information whatever of their movements, either from Daran, Zalim Sing, Heera Sing, or Rao Bijee Bahadoor.

6. The present is not the season to resent such conduct, but I trust that, before November, I shall be empowered to call these Oobareedars to a strict account.

7. In the mean time, I have merely written to Rao Bijee Bahadoor and Heera Sing, directing them to report to me weekly, what goes on in their illakas, and told them that, in November or December, a force wil march in that direction, and that every Illakadar who has taken a part with the rebels will be severely punished, but that I hoped nothing would be brought against them. I beg to inclose a copy of one of the letters, which will, I hope, meet with your approval.

I have, &c.,

R. C. SHAKSPEAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 83.

Captain Dallas to Sir R. Shakespear.

Sir, *Malthone, July* 21, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to forward the proceedings connected with an encounter between the Burkundazes stationed at Gonah, and a party of the insurgents in the Korin Rob.

2. From all I have been able to collect in different quarters, I am of opinion that the Burkundazes behaved well. Their position in the hills was dangerous; and as they were surrounded, and did not know the number of their assailants, they were warranted in retiring as soon as they could.

3. In my demi-official to you yesterday, I stated that I had heard that the insurgents, to the number of about 200, were in the hills about Gonah. I sent this intelligence to the Gonah party, but it must have arrived too late for them to have benefited by it.

4. From all I can ascertain, the insurgents have taken themselves to the hills in the Chanderee district, six or seven miles from Gonah.

5. Shortly after it was known that the Gonah Thanna had fallen in with the insurgents, 80 men from the neighbouring thannas joined them; thus making our people about 140 strong. I have directed 80 men to remain at Gonah, the remainder to return to their respective posts.

6. I cannot close this letter without bringing prominently to your notice the behaviour of Zalim Sing, and the inhabitants of Gonah. Since my arrival here, two robberies have taken place, quite close to the village. I addressed Zalim Sing on both occasions, but his replies were vague and unsatisfactory. The road, in fact, became of such bad repute, that it was considered dangerous to travel on it in small parties; and I, in consequence, with your sanction, established a thanna, with 60 Burkundazes, in the village, about six days ago; and the encounter of yesterday proves that the reports of Gonah being a halting-place with the insurgents, were well-founded; and it is evident that they could not have come and remained there without the knowledge and assistance of Zalim Sing and his Ryots.

7. Three days ago Zalim Sing reported to me that he had established

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

seven men as a chokee at Gonah; this has been proved false, as the said men never made their appearance; and during the disturbance yesterday not a man of any kind rendered the slightest assistance, in any way, to our people.

8. Great Dongra, in the Chanderee Illaka appears to be the resting place of the discontented. I have all along kept Captain Harrington informed of the assembling of parties in his district, as they were reported to me, and I should hope that he will take some means to disperse them.

9. Every exertion shall be made on my part to ensure the security of our villages, but I regret that the season of the year interferes so much with our moving about. I, however, do not anticipate anything further at present taking place at Gonah.

I have, &c.,
A. DALLAS.

No. 84.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, August* 9, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General, copies of letters which passed between Major-General Littler and myself, on the 4th instant.

2. Since that period, I have made every inquiry in my power at Gwalior, relative to any unusual movement, or concentration of troops upon that place, but I have not been able to ascertain, that there has been any increase to the force there, beyond what is stated in my letter above alluded to, to Major-General Littler, with the exception of two companies of the Junuk Pultun that accompanied the Nujeebs from Chanderee.

3. I have also heard that another ghole, or small party of Nujeebs attached to the Junuk Pultun, are now on their way in from Chanderee, in consequence of that corps having been transferred from Colonel Baptiste's brigade to that of Kanoojee Babla.

4. I have been informed, that a detachment of a regiment of infantry, and two hundred horse, has been ordered to Chanderee, to strengthen that already there under Captain Harrington, now consisting of two regiments, with their guns, and, I believe, a few horse.

5. Oodajee Rao Khatkeea arrived here on Sunday evening last, the 6th instant, but did not wait upon me till yesterday afternoon. I spoke to him in regard to any late assemblage of troops at Gwalior; this he denied in the most unequivocal manner (which I have no reason to doubt), and asked me, with some surprise, with what view they could possibly think of such a measure; that I surely could not for a moment suppose, that they ever entertained any design of resisting the authority of the British Government.

6. Oodajee will call upon me again, in a day or two.

7. Holding the troops in readiness to move at the shortest warning, as mentioned by Major-General Littler, will, I have no doubt, have a most salutary effect, during the present unsettled state of affairs, and, as a precautionary measure, appears to be called for, by the disorganization necessarily attendant upon the recent mutinies in an army, at the best, but little under the restraints of discipline.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

No. 85.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, August* 10, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, in consequence of having heard a report (which I had reason to place some confidence in) that orders had been sent to the Amil of Bhilsa, to assist Narain Rao, the person who is with the Mama Sahib, on the part of the Gwalior Government, with a party of horse, I deemed it requisite to have a Persian version of your letter of the 13th ultimo, prepared and sent to the Maharanee, with a few lines from myself, in transmitting it to her Highness.

2. I have been informed that its delivery had the very best effect on the Khasjee Walla and his party, who were much alarmed on its contents being made known to them.

3. I inclose a copy of the Maharanee's reply, with its translation into English. There can be no doubt, I believe, that instructions had been sent to the Hakim at Bhilsa, to assist Narain Rao with troops, when he called upon him to furnish them, with the view of insisting upon the Mama Sahib leaving Seronge and proceeding to the southward.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosure in No. 85.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

10*th Rujeeb*, or *August* 7, 1843.

[ACKNOWLEDGES the receipt, and recapitulates the contents of the Resident's letter, dated 4 Rujeeb Hejira, 1259, or August 2, 1843, forwarding a translation of Mr. Thomason's instructions regarding the probability of the Durbar sending troops into the Seronge territory.]

My friend, the report that, notwithstanding the orders which you gave to Bajee Rao upon the subject, and the circumstance of your having sent two chuprassees to escort the Mama Sahib to the other side of the Nerbudda, the Durbar intended sending troops to attack him in a foreign territory at Seronge, is altogether unfounded; and I am much concerned that such a report should ever have reached the Governor-General of India.

The conduct of the British Government towards the Ameers of Sinde and the Chief of Bhawulpore shews indeed its power to punish the treachery of wicked enemies, and to reward the attachment of faithful friends. May the friendship of the two States continue to increase.

No. 86.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Dholepore, August* 17, 1843.

IN my letter of the 9th instant, I acquainted you, for the information of the Governor-General, that Oodajee Rao Khatkeea, who was deputed by the Maharanee from Gwalior, to invite me back to that capital, arrived here on the 6th instant, and paid me his first visit on the 8th.

2. Atmaram, the recently appointed vakeel, but whose nomination to that office has not been officially announced to me, did not accompany Oodajee (as stated in the 3rd paragraph of my letter of the 29th ultimo), as the whole of the principal chiefs, I understand, gave their

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

opinions against that measure; and Oodajee himself, I believe, strongly objected to his accompanying him, as, from his general character, he felt assured that his presence would not be agreeable to me.

3. Oodajee had little more to communicate to me, than the Maharanee's anxious desire that I should return to Gwalior, and I ought to consider the Maharajah and herself as my children, and that if I did, I could never think of abandoning them.

4. I told Oodajee to inform the Maharanee, in reply, that the Governor-General had repeatedly expressed the strong personal interest which he took in the welfare and happiness of the Maharanee; it hence became an important part of my duty (as it was my inclination) to attend to his Lordship's wishes in regard to her; but that the disorganized state of the affairs of her Government generally, and of the Army in particular, in which I daily heard of reports of attempts at mutinies, prevented the possibility (though I had every inclination) to attend to her wishes in that respect, as in every other.

5. Oodajee said, that the Maharanee, in a private interview he had with her, had desired him to inform me, that she felt assured, until my return, affairs would remain in the same unsettled state as at present; she trusted that, as she was desirous of attending to my wishes, I would take the subject into my serious consideration, and return with him.

6. I informed him, in reply, that I did not doubt for a moment such were the sentiments and wishes of the Maharanee; but what was the conduct of those who were at present carrying on the affairs of her Government?

7. During the time they have been in power, they had not made an attempt to form an efficient administration; their whole desire and aim appeared to be to excite commotion amongst the troops, and unsettle the long-established order of affairs.

8. They had lately re-appointed the Amils of the Sathmala and Ruttungurh Singowlee, who had been turned out of office by the late Maharajah on the repeated representations of the Bri ish officers in Malwa; they had turned out of the office of Durbar vakeel, Ram Rao Phalkeea, an old and respectable chief, well known as a friend of both Governments; and had, I understood, put into the office Atmaram, a person of notorious character, who had formerly held that office, not certainly to the satisfaction of former Residents, and had been deprived of it on the representation of Mr. Cavendish; he had also been turned out of the Lushkur by the Baiza Baee and the late Maharajah, and was not allowed to return during my residence at Gwalior; the Maharajah, on one occasion, hearing that he had returned, gave orders, if found, for his seizure and being put in confinement.

9. I continued to state, that I did not mention these circumstances with any intention of disputing the Maharanee's right to employ or discharge such servants as she thought fit, nor as solitary instances of such conduct, but merely as indicating the feeling which characterized the proceedings of those who were now conducting the affairs of her Government, so much at variance with the friendly intercourse which had subsisted between the two Governments for many years past, but more particularly during the whole of the rule of the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah.

10. I added, that I felt assured there would be no difficulty as to my return, when an efficient administration was formed, some order and discipline established amongst the troops, and some indication given of the return to the former friendly feelings which existed between the two Governments.

11. I informed Oodajee, that I regretted much that an officer of his age, rank, and respectability, should have been sent out to me at such an inclement season, and for a purpose that he himself must have been aware, from former visits to me on such points, that he was not likely to succeed in; and that I could not think of detaining him, by giving him hopes of receiving any other reply than what I had then given him. He said, that he was quite satisfied what would be the result of his mission before he

left Gwalior, and that he had merely undertaken it to please the Maharanee, but that he would pay me another visit, and then take his leave. I told him that I had no objection to his doing so, and would be glad to see him.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

12. On the 11th instant, he sent a chobdar to me to say, he requested I would send the Meer Moonshee of the Residency to him. I did so. Oodajee, after expressing a strong wish that I would return, asked if I would have any wish to express in writing on what terms I would return. The Moonshee replied, that he could give no reply without consulting me, which he did. I said, that I would give no such statement, as it might lead to prolonged and useless discussion; that I had fully explained my wishes, and that there was no necessity for my saying more on the subject.

13. Oodajee came to me on the 15th instant, and, after once again asking me to accompany him back to Gwalior, and after I had repeated all that I had said to him on his first visit, he took his leave, and left Dholepore yesterday forenoon.

14. The nature of Oodajee's communication to me, and the state of feeling which I am informed at present exists against the Dada Khasjee Walla by all the influential classes in the Lushkur, has induced me for the present not to make the communication which I stated I intended to do in the 7th paragraph of my letter of the 29th ultimo, and will not do so, unless his Lordship should see fit that I did, until some favourable opportunity may present itself.

15. I am informed, from what appears to be good authority, that the principal part of the chiefs and officers in camp are so disgusted with the way in which the Khasjee Walla is conducting affairs, that they are using every exertion in their power to remove him from office. The Maharanee and the women of the Palace appear to be his only friends, with the exception of a few loose characters about him.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

No. 87.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, August* 18, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter, under date the 7th instant, from Major Sleeman, the Governor-General's Agent for Bundelcund, and Commissioner for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, a translation of which I immediately forwarded to the Maharanee at Gwalior, with a letter from myself, calling her Highness's attention to the state of the troops in the Chanderee district, requesting that the detachment already there might be made efficient, and that its numbers might be increased.

2. I inclose a copy of her Highness's reply, which I trust will be considered satisfactory: a copy has been furnished to Major Sleeman.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 87.

The Governor-General's Agent in Bundelcund to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Jhansi, August* 7, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to state, that Captain Harrington, commanding the Gwalior battalions on duty at Chanderee, has declared to the officer in charge of the Saugor district, in a letter of the 26th ultimo, that his troops will not stir an inch from Lullutpore till they are paid up their

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

arrears; and to request that you will have the goodness to render them, if possible, efficient, as the marauders have been concentrating in that district with a view to commit depredations on Saugor.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 87.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

August 16, 1843.

ACKNOWLEDGES the receipt, and recapitulates the contents, of a khureeta from the Resident, of 13th Rujeeb, or 10th August, 1843; and in reply states, that, in compliance with his requisition, pay has been sent to the troops in the Chanderee, and an increase of one regiment and a half directed to be made to the force already stationed there; that orders have been issued to the officer commanding, directing him to attack and disperse all armed assemblages of people, and to post guards at the different ghauts, so as to prevent any of the disturbers of the peace crossing over into the British territory.

No. 88.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Wade, the Resident at Indore, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Indore Residency, August* 21, 1843.

I DEEM it my duty to forward, for the information of Government, copies of letters to my address from the Political Agent at Sehore, of the 12th and 14th instant, reporting the collection of parties of Scindiah's troops in, and around, the Seronge territory, by direct orders, as it would appear, from that Durbar, affording another instance of the utter disregard shewn by that Government to international rights and usages with respect to the possessions of chiefs claiming the protection of our Government. A copy of the present dispatch will be forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers.

I have, &c.,
C. M. WADE.

No. 89.

The Resident at Indore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Indore Residency, August* 23, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to transmit a further report from Captain Trevelyan, stating, on the authority of a letter from the Seronge Amil, the object of Scindiah's people in assembling troops in its vicinity, and that the measure had originated from the Durbar, with the view of intimidating the Mama Sahib, and inducing him to quit Seronge, and proceed to a greater distance from Gwalior; but, although the ukhbars have identified the Durbar with these daring acts, having no information from the Resident at Gwalior on the subject, I am at some loss to give credit to them, or to issue any instructions to Captain Trevelyan in consequence, on whose judgment and discretion I can, however, rely for acting on his own responsibility, as the case may require.

I have, &c..
C. M. WADE.

No. 90.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Fort William, August* 28, 1843.

YOUR letter of the 17th instant (received by me on the 27th) affords ground for hope, that the principal chiefs of the Gwalior State, seeing how much affairs have been misconducted by the Dada Khasjee Walla, may, by their united influence, effect his dismissal; but the Governor-General in Council cannot but be impressed with the opinion, that the mere dismissal of the Dada Khasjee Walla, after all that has passed, would not be sufficient to afford security against similar intrigues to that in which he has been the mover, and to place the relations between the two Governments upon a satisfactory footing.

2. His Lordship in Council considers the conduct of the Dada, not only in the measures adopted by him for the deposition of the Regent, but in the subsequent measures, whereby persons obnoxious to our Government, in consequence of their delinquencies, have been restored to office, and the army excited to acts of insubordination and mutiny, to have been such as to deserve and demand exemplary punishment at the hands of the Maharanee, whose interests and whose happiness have been placed in peril, together with the tranquillity and welfare of the State of Gwalior.

3. His Lordship in Council cannot regard your return to Gwalior as an advisable measure, until such punishment has been inflicted upon the Dada Khasjee Walla, as may effectually deter others from intrigues injurious to the two Governments, and until the persons formerly deprived of office on our representations, and recently restored, have been expelled from the Gwalior State.

4. Banishment, with a heavy fine, or, in lieu thereof, personal restraint, appears to be the punishment which would meet the case of the Dada Khasjee Walla.

5. The former mode of punishment would probably be most agreeable to the chiefs; the latter would be the most effectual, especially if the Maharanee should see the expediency of entrusting the custody of his person to our Government.

6. The imprisonment of the Dada Khasjee Walla at Chunar, would have a most beneficial effect upon the future conduct of all the chiefs of the Gwalior State.

7. The restoration of the expelled Christian officers, and the punishment of the ringleaders in the outrages inflicted upon them, are measures which are not likely to precede your return, although it would be very desirable that they should do so.

8. They are measures, however, especially the last, which, until your return has given strength to a new administration, it might be beyond the power of the well-disposed chiefs to effect.

9. These measures, however, and that of a large gradual reduction of the numbers of the army, should be deemed essential to the placing of a new administration in a position of security.

10. No good service will ever be obtained from the army, until it is regularly paid, and it never can be regularly paid, while its numbers are out of all proportion to the means, as well as to the requirements, of the Gwalior State.

11. The Governor-General in Council does not apprehend, that if the Dada Khasjee Walla were imprisoned, and the persons already mentioned were banished, before your return to Gwalior, you would encounter any practical difficulty in making any subsequent arrangements which might be deemed necessary for the preservation of tranquillity within the Gwalior territories, and for the establishment of good order upon our common frontier.

12. Little more is necessary for the establishment of the desired good order, than that it should be distinctly understood by every officer of the Gwalior State, that the Gwalior Government will remove and punish all who shall not cordially co-operate with the British authorities for that purpose.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

13. We desire nothing from the Gwalior State, but the assurance of peace upon our frontier, but that peace it is our duty to our own subjects to establish; and the Governor-General in Council will not hesitate to use the force at his disposal for the just object of compelling the adoption of such measures as may effectually secure our territories against the evils they have so long sustained from the injurious contact of the ill-administered districts belonging to Gwalior.

14. The Governor-General in Council is strongly of opinion that it would be advisable, whenever you may return to Gwalior, that all important measures of the Government should be adopted after communication with you, and that you should yourself maintain constant personal intercourse with the Maharanee, and hereafter with the Maharajah.

15. No chief whatever should be suffered to stand between the British Minister and the natural heads of the Gwalior State, to misrepresent our views, and create suspicions, where nothing should exist but confidence.

I have, &c.,

J. THOMASON.

No. 91.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Dholepore, September* 1, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that information reached me on the evening of 29th ultimo, that a zubtee had been placed on the house of Ram Rao Phalkeea, the ex-Durbar vakeel, and that he was forbidden to attend the Durbar unless called upon to do so. No party of sepoys has as yet been placed over his house; only four of the palace servants, and two hurkaras, have been sent there.

2. The reasons assigned for this act, and depriving him of an estate, which he held in farm, and of calling upon him to give up the sunnuds of a Jaidad, which he received about ten years ago from the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, are that he had done all in his power to prevent the two Governments coming to a proper understanding.

3. But I believe the true cause is, that after a long negotiation between Ram Rao and the Khasjee Walla, about the middle of last month, in which the latter wished the former to enter into written agreements that he would do his utmost to re-establish the usual amicable relations between the two States, and not to act in any way detrimental to his, the Khasjee Walla's, interests, the negotiation came to nothing, as Ram Rao would give no written assurances, but engaged to use his utmost exertions to restore the former friendly understanding between the two Governments.

4. A negotiation at the same time took place between Sumbajee Angria and the Dada, in which the latter wished Sumbajee to take upon himself the name of Prime Minister, and that the latter should act as his subordinate; this also failed, in consequence of Sumbajee having given in a list of propositions, on a compliance with which he stated he would alone accept office.

5. The purport of them was, I understand, as follows:—

1st. To establish immediately the usual intimate and friendly relations between Scindiah's and the British Government.

2nd. The Khasjee Walla not to interfere in any affairs of the Government.

3rd. Those who have been deprived of office, or command, to be reinstated.

4th. Ram Rao to be nominated Durbar vakeel.

5th. All the chiefs and officers of the Durbar to accompany the Dada Khasjee Walla to Dholepore, that the latter might have an opportunity

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

of begging forgiveness of his offences, which, should it be conceded to him, good and well; if not, that he was to be dealt with agreeably to the wishes of the British Government.

6. For the last six weeks there have been various attempts made to induce the Maharanee to remove the Khasjee Walla from office; from what I have been able to learn, she made no objection to the measure, but appeared to approve of it; no sooner, however, was it known that certain communications had been made to her from without, than the mother of her father's present wife (her own mother is dead), and other females of the Palace, got round her, and induced her to disclose the whole of what had been communicated to her.

7. They then persuaded her to send for the Dada, and communicate everything to him, which she did, giving him, at the same time, assurances of her continued favour and protection; in consequence, those who were engaged in giving such advice, have got into disgrace, and Tantia Pakereea, an old and confidential servant of the family, who was employed in the interior of the Palace for many years, has been forbidden entering that quarter of the Palace, and, I believe, has even latterly been forbidden to attend Durbars.

8. I see no prospect of having the Khasjee Walla removed from the management, and an efficient Ministry organized, whilst this state of affairs continues: he has the Maharajah and Maharanee in his power, and has gained over all the ladies and females of the family, by giving them lately estates and sums of money; three of them have received estates of 5,000 rupees annual value, and one of 2,000 rupees; besides giving the Ranee's father money to pay off his debts, he has lately, I hear, given him a present of a lac of rupees; the father has also been nominated Governor of the fortress of Gwalior, and has appointed the Khasjee Walla's brother-in-law, Bawunjee Nuna, as his deputy.

9. The Dada has also deprived the Nawab Hummut Bahadoor of the command of the Ekas, a corps of horse, and given the command to the Ranee's father.

10. The Khasjee Walla has lately been paying the troops two months' more pay, and making a number of promotions amongst the native officers and men who assisted him in detaching corps from their old commandants; he has also been increasing the pay of the men of the artillery and infantry in all its branches.

11. Notwithstanding all these favours conferred on the troops, he has not, from what I can learn, reconciled them to his cause, of which, I believe, he is quite aware. They will obey his orders whilst they are well paid, but not a minute longer; and I have considerable doubts, if he wished it, and they were called upon to do so, under any circumstances, if the great body of them would act hostilely against British troops.

12. For some days past, the reports from camp are that the Khasjee Walla is getting in, from the neighbouring villages, where he has been preparing them, considerable quantities of powder and cannon ball; but whether this is done with the view of supplying deficiencies for the coming Dussera (when they are supposed to be all complete), which they give out these supplies to be, or of preparing for defence, in consequence of having heard of our troops being held in readiness at Agra, and elsewhere, it would be difficult to say; but I cannot think he can have ever seriously contemplated so great an act of folly as that of opposing the British Government.

13. Those persons immediately attached to the Khasjee Walla's cause at present, are, Sala Sahib, a young man, the nephew of Jeswunt Rao Bhow; two sons of Bapoo Babla, both young men; Atmaram, nominated, I hear, Durbar vakeel; Amut Sing, commandant; and an astrologer (who is also a hukeem) named Abul Hoossein, who gives him the very worst advice, and on all occasions recommends him, as the planets are favourable to the Ranee, to pursue hostile measures towards the British Government. Jeswunt Rao Bhow appears to take no part in the affairs which are going on; he seems to be quite satisfied with the restoration of his jagheer. There is also another person, named Baba, the

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

Khasjee Walla's brother-in-law (married to his sister), to whom he has given the Rama Pultun which left Colonel Jacob's camp.

14. The whole of the influential chiefs and officers of the Durbar hold aloof from the Khasjee Walla and his measures: it is said that they have entered into a combination amongst themselves, at all risks, to remove the Khasjee Walla, as an enemy to the peace and well-being of the State; but he shelters himself very closely in the Palace, where he has doubled all the guards, and seldom moves out, and then only when strongly guarded; besides, there is not, in my opinion, a man of resolution amongst the chiefs to undertake such an enterprise, though I am told they have the larger proportion of the troops in their favour.

15. I avail myself of this opportunity of reporting my having received into the Residency Treasury the arrears of pension due to the Baiza Baee, amounting to 2,33,333 : 5 : 6 rupees. Hindoo Rao's vakeel has written to me, that he has received his master's arrears of pension, amounting to 40,000; a mokassa claim of Government for 66,327 : 1 : 3 rupees, has also been received. I mention these circumstances, as I was instructed by the Governor-General in your letter of the 22nd July last, to apply to the Maharanee for the payment of Hindoo Rao's pension.

I have, &c.,
ALEXANDER SPIERS.

No. 92.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, September* 5, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a khureeta which I have received from the Mama Sahib at Seronge, relative to Gwalior troops assembling in that neighbourhood; as also a letter from two Residency chuprassees who are with him, on that subject.

2. I immediately transmitted copies of them to the Maharanee, with a letter from myself, pointing out to her the reprehensible and mischievous conduct pursued by those who were conducting the affairs of her Government, and brought to her recollection what she had stated to me in her khureeta of the 7th ultimo, forwarded to you with my letter of the 10th of that month.

3. I inclose a copy of the Maharanee's reply, as also transcripts of the two inclosures therein alluded to.

4. Translations in English of those papers are transmitted herewith.

5. The Mama Sahib having represented to me the necessity of having the two chuprassees with him, who accompanied him from Sipree, in consequence of the Durbar troops remaining with him, and in regard to whom he entertained considerable apprehensions, I did not withdraw them, as I reported in my letter of the 4th July last it was my intention to do.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

Inclosure in No. 92.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

2*nd Shaban*, *Hejira* 1259, *August* 30, 1843.

[Acknowledges the receipt and recapitulates the contents of a khureeta from the Resident, of 18th Rujeeb, Hejira 1259, or 15th August, 1843.]

My Friend,

UPON receiving your former letter, inclosing the translation of a letter from Mr. Thomason, I sent a reply informing you that the Dur-

bar troops should not be allowed to molest the Mama Sahib, so long as he continued to reside in the Seronge territory; at the same time I stated, that in the event of his attempting to pass through any part of the Gwalior territory to Jhansi, as you had given Bajee Rao permission, the Durbar would do its utmost to have him seized. The report of troops having assembled with the view of attacking him at Seronge is without foundation. The inclosed letters from Narain Rao, the killadar, regarding a party of Sowars belonging to the Jurree Putkah Paegah, which happened to pass through the place, shew the real circumstances of the case.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of September 21, 1843.

No. 93.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *September* 11, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that the party now administering the affairs of the Gwalior State, have been of late gradually depriving Naroo Vishnoo Apti of the several districts which were made over to him when he was deputed to remain with the Resident at Indore, on the part of Scindiah's Government, as described in the 6th, 7th, and 8th paragraphs of my letter to the Secretary to Government, of the 12th July, 1841.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

2. Depriving Naroo Vishnoo Apti of those districts, may be considered a matter of internal arrangement; but, as they were given to him with the view of increasing the power and efficiency of his office, I have considered it my duty to mention the circumstance, as indicating the nature of the measures pursued by the Khasjee Walla and his party.

3. The districts which Naroo Apti has been thus deprived of, have been given to various friends and acquaintances of the Khasjee Walla.

4. I consider it also incumbent on me to avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council, that the nephew of Jeswunt Rao Bhow, named Lalla Sahib, a notorious intriguer, and friend of the Khasjee Walla, has had given to him, in jagheer, the Pergunna of Jeerun, in the immediate neighbourhood of Jawud, from which his uncle, Jeswunt Rao Bhow, was excluded by the 3rd Article of an engagement for an exchange of territory, entered into by Dowlut Rao Scindiah with the British Government on the 5th day of June, 1818, and forwarded to Government with Major Stewart's letter of the 25th June, 1818.

5. Though, perhaps, were Jeswunt Rao Bhow himself to go down now into that part of the country, it is not likely that his presence there would be of any material consequence, as regards disturbing the peace of the country; but the above proceeding appears to me to be a virtual contravention of that Article of the engagement.

6. Jawud, Jeerun, and Neemuch, are three pergunnas generally held by one Amil.

7. Jeswunt Rao Bhow has been restored to his former jagheer of Nimawur and Sutwass on the Nerbudda.

8. A zubtee has been placed on Sumbajee Angria, to insist on his giving up the Pergunna of Bunwar, and other districts he holds as a renter; orders were, I understand, given, not to allow him to eat or drink till he gave up the sunnuds of his districts; but the Maharanee herself ordered that he should not be subjected to such deprivations.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 94.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee.

(Extract.) *Fort William, October* 21, 1843. (No. 55.)

THERE has been no decided change in the state of affairs at Gwalior since we last addressed you. It is evident that the removal of the Khasjee Walla and his supporters from the Councils of the Durbar, would be sufficient to restore the friendly relations which have so long existed between the British Government and the Durbar. We have good reason to hope that the measures we are now pursuing, will effect this object without open opposition or bloodshed, and would refer to the events at Gwalior on the 1st instant, reported in the Resident's letter of the 4th, as shewing the insecurity of the Dada Khasjee Walla's position, and the strong party which exists in opposition to him.

The occasion of an approaching vacancy in the Residency of Nagpore, by the resignation of Major J. Wilkinson, enabled us to effect a change in the conduct of our relations with Gwalior, which is likely to produce some effect. We intend to remove Lieutenant-Colonel A. Spiers to Nagpore, and to place Gwalior within the sphere of Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman's agency; Lieutenant Sir R. Shakespear, as his assistant, being permanently resident at that Durbar. We expect benefit from uniting the Gwalior States with the others now under the able supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman; and we have reason to believe that the Durbar will feel it a sensible mark of displeasure to commit the immediate conduct of our affairs with them to younger, but not less able, hands than those to which they have been hitherto entrusted.

No. 95.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, September* 19, 1843.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of October 21, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo; may I request that you will have the goodness to assure the Governor-General in Council, that the instructions therein contained shall be most carefully attended to.

2. Were the Khasjee Walla imprisoned, and the persons banished who are alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of your letter now acknowledged, I am of opinion that there would be but little difficulty in arranging for the future internal peace and good order of the Gwalior territory, and that of our respective frontiers, as also of that of our allies.

3. The principal chiefs, so far as I can learn and judge, are very anxious to remove the Dada Khasjee Walla from the administration of the affairs of the Gwalior Government, and have, I am told, attempted to do so, with or without the consent of the Maharanee, but they have as yet completely failed in their repeated efforts to effect this purpose.

4. They are still, I am informed, persevering in their endeavours to remove the Khasjee Walla from office; but, as I formerly stated, he is so strongly supported by the Maharanee, and those about her, together with the extreme caution with which he guards himself in, and on leaving, the Palace, that I have now but little hope that they will ultimately succeed; they are sufficiently well acquainted with the wishes of the British Government, in regard to the Khasjee Walla, to ensure, I hope, their being attended to, in the event of his removal; it is therefore my intention to allow them to adopt their own measures for that purpose.

5. I have made no communication as yet to the Maharanee, of the nature of the instructions, the receipt of which I have now acknowledged,

and will not do so, until a favourable opportunity may present itself, of making them known to her.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of October 21, 1843.

6. I hear that the Khasjee Walla has, by orders of the Ranee, given the jagheer formerly held by the Mama Sahib (and which was confiscated on his leaving the Lushkur) to the Ranee's father, Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra.

7. The reports from the Lushkur, for some days past, are, that the Khasjee Walla has been endeavouring to conciliate the principal chiefs and officers; he has lately given the Deshmookhship of certain villages in the Deccan, to Tantia Pakereea, alluded to in the 7th paragraph of my letter to your address of the 1st instant, and in former letters; he has not, however, been permitted to attend in the interior of the Palace, as formerly.

8. He also has directed Colonel Jacob to raise another corps in lieu of the Rama Pultun, which mutinied against him; he sent too for Colonel Baptiste, and endeavoured to persuade him that he intended to restore him to his former command of the jhinsee, or park of artillery, and other corps of which he had been deprived, but which he declined receiving, on account of his age and infirmities.

9. With reference to my letter to your address, of the 18th ultimo, and its inclosures, I take this opportunity of stating, that no troops have been sent from the Lushkur to Chanderee, to reinforce Captain Harrington; but four companies from Esagurh, and four companies from Bhilsa, I understand, have been sent there; and the troops formerly there, and alluded to in Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman's letter of the 7th of that month, have had their arrears paid to them.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 96.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, September* 24, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the Maharanee has, within the last few days, summoned the following chiefs and officers to the Palace on two several occasions, viz., Bapoo Sahib Setowlea Deshmookh, Sumbajee Angria, Oodajee Khatkeea, Moollanjee, Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra (the father of the Ranee), Colonel Jacob, and Moonshee Bulwunt Rao. The Dada Khasjee Walla, in the Ranee's name, asked their opinions as to the best mode of proceeding, to re-establish the former friendly understanding between the two Governments. He said he had heard that the Governor-General would presently arrive at Agra, and he recommended that they should all come out to Dholepore, and accompany me to meet his Lordship, and endeavour to arrange all misunderstandings between the two Governments.

2. The Deshmookh said that they would go, if he (the Khasjee Walla) would accompany them, as also Ram Rao Phalkeea, but they would not otherwise think of doing so. The Khasjee Walla, in reply, said, that the Ranee would not hear of his going, as he bore the blame of all the measures that had led to the present state of affairs, and that if anything happened to him, they could not prevent it.

3. The Ranee declined attending behind the Purdah, as usual; the meeting, in consequence, was speedily broken up.

4. At a second meeting, it was proposed by Colonel Jacob, that the Maharanee and Maharajah with the Khasjee Walla should come out with all the chiefs, and encamp on the boundary on the other side of the river from hence, for the purpose of asking forgiveness for the Khasjee Walla, who was inclined to adopt that measure, and said he thought the Ranee would agree to it; but the Deshmookh and Sumbajee Angria said it was in vain to do so: that they would not be listened to, and would have

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of October 21, 1843.

only to return as they went, and be involving the head of the State in the disgrace of their failure; if there was any hope of success, they, the Deshmookh and Sumbajee, would recommend the measure of the Ranee's coming here.

3. Orders, I understand, were afterwards given to prepare for the Maharanee's coming out to the Chumbul. She did not on this occasion either, come to the Purdah.

6. Previous to the breaking up of the consultation, it was strongly urged by the majority of the chiefs, that Ram Rao Phalkeea should be restored to office, and be employed in the present exigency. The Khasjee Walla, consequently, sent his brother-in-law to him, also Tantia Pakereea, and one or two persons of consequence, who have induced him to undertake to persuade me to return to Gwalior.

7. His brother-in-law (Ram Rao's) arrived here yesterday morning by dawk, to ascertain whether I would receive him. I have informed him, (he is suspected of being leagued with the Khasjee Walla) that, if Ram Rao Phalkeea comes to me as Oodajee Rao Khatkeea did, merely to invite me back, I must give him the same reply, as I then did to Oodajee, and there would be no use in his coming.

8. I have, however, communicated through a private channel with Ram Rao Phalkeea, to say that he must have heard from the other chiefs, of the terms on which I alone can return to Gwalior, and have given him the purport of paragraph 4 of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and have stated to him that if under such circumstances (which cannot be altered or modified,) he should think his coming was likely to lead to any favourable result in the adjustment of affairs between the two States, I would receive him, on his arrival here, but to recollect that his negotiations would inevitably prove a failure, should he attempt to propose any other terms than those I have stated.

9. I avail myself of this opportunity of stating, that should a force have occasion to cross the Chumbul in this neighbourhood, it would be requisite to have a bridge of boats constructed for the convenient and ready passage of guns, stores, and heavy baggage. The boats at the ferry here are not calculated for such purposes, but sufficient for the passage of troops, if their embarkation is properly attended to, though accidents might happen from their being too much crowded, as was the case here a short time ago, when the river was rough from the strength of the stream and an easterly wind, and when one of the boats, which was over-laden with passengers and property, went down, to the loss of many lives and considerable property, partly bullion.

10. The boats for the bridge will have to be brought up the Chumbul from the River Jumna.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of October 21, 1843.

No. 97.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Dholepore, October* 4, 1843.

WITH reference to my letter to your address of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that though, as stated in that dispatch, it had been settled that Ram Rao, the ex-Durbar vakeel, should come out to me here at Dholepore, I heard on the 25th of that month, that he would not agree to make any stipulations with the Khasjee Walla, who had, in consequence, determined that he should not come out.

2. In consequence, on the 24th ultimo, seven of the principal chiefs were ordered out to the Chumbul to invite me to come in to the festival of the Dussera; they were all in their tents by the evening of the 25th instant, with the exception of the Bapoo Deshmookh and Sumbajee Angria; on the 26th, they were all ordered to return to their houses, and it was decided that Ram Rao should be sent to me (with whom a fresh negotiation was immediately opened), in consequence of his brother-in-law (alluded to in the 7th paragraph of my letter of the 24th ultimo) having written in, that I would receive him.

3. On the 27th ultimo, Ram Rao was called to the Durbar, and was reinstated in his former office of Durbar vakeel, and received a khilaut; he left Gwalior that night, and arrived here on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo, accompanied by Bhawunjee Nuna, the Khasjee Walla's brother-in-law, and two (huzzooreeas) servants of the Ranee's; a servant (karkoon) of his own, named Sou Kurm, notoriously known to have been won over by the Khasjee Walla, has followed him; he appears to have been sent out under the strictest surveillance.

4. He wished to wait upon me the day after his arrival; I said, I had no objection to his coming, though I had received no intimation as to the circumstances under which, or by whom, he was sent, though I supposed by the Maharanee; but I objected to the Khasjee Walla's brother-in-law accompanying him, had they even brought a khureeta from the Maharanee, in which his name was inserted, as I doubted the propriety of receiving him; but, as they came without being furnished with any credentials, I should certainly not see him.

5. The point was referred by Ram Rao to Gwalior, when he was informed that he might visit me alone; he has not, however, come on business; he visited me on the 1st instant, with the usual ceremonial of presentation of clothes to the Resident, and the gentlemen with him, from the Maharanee, which annually takes place, a day or two previous to the Dussera: they are merely touched in acknowledgment, and returned.

6. Ram Rao gave me to understand, on that occasion, that he had no hope, from the nature of his instructions, of persuading me to return to Gwalior, or of effecting any adjustment of the differences between the two States; that his reason for coming was merely that he might escape from a place where his life was daily in imminent danger.

7. He earnestly entreated that Bhawunjee Nuna, the Khasjee Walla's brother-in-law, might be allowed to attend him on his visit, to present the Ranee's khureeta to me, that he might have a witness to his having said all that the Baee had desired him to communicate to me, and that, after that, I might receive him or not, as I pleased. He begged me, at the same time, to recollect, that, though restored to his former office, there was still a zubtee on his house, in which the whole of his family was residing; I, however, have made him no promise on the subject of receiving Bhawunjee Nuna.

8. It was not my intention to have troubled his Lordship in Council with a relation of these circumstances, until I had received the Ranee's khureeta, and the first formal visit of the vakeel; but the state of affairs is at present such at Gwalior (from circumstances which I shall presently

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of October 21, 1843.

state), that it may be some time before the khureeta is sent out. I have, therefore, considered it better not to delay any longer to forward them.

9. On the 27th ultimo, the emissaries of the Dada Khasjee Walla seized two pundits belonging to Sumbajee Angria, whose confessions, it would appear, implicated the dewans of Bapoo Setowlea, named Narain Rao, and of Sumbajee Angria, named Suchurun Rao, and those two chiefs themselves, in a charge of conspiracy against the Dada Khasjee Walla, and of engaging the soldiery of the Maharaj Campoo and others, in a plot to seize and confine him.

10. On obtaining these confessions, the Dada proposed to seize these chiefs, but Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra, the Ranee's father, and one or two other of his advisers, recommended that he had better not, as the seizure of two chiefs of such influence, and related to the Maharajah's family, would certainly cause a disturbance in the Lushkur. He said he would take their advice, but would certainly seize their dewans, and, in the name of the Baee, called upon these chiefs to give them up, which they refused to do, pleading the privilege they held of trying and punishing their own servants, when charged with crimes or misdemeanours.

11. After having even prepared for resisting by force their dewans being taken from them, and after a long negotiation, in which the Dada Khasjee Walla sent the officers of the Maharaj Campoo to persuade the two chiefs to give up their dewans, they themselves, with some of those officers, took them to the Durbar: when there, the Khasjee Walla ordered them to be given in charge to one of the Palace guards, though that measure was strongly remonstrated against by those officers and the chiefs; the latter even condescended to intercede for them, but in vain.

12. Early on the morning of the 1st instant, these two chiefs, Bapoo Setowlea and Sumbajee, left the camp, and took up their residence in a garden belonging to the Bala Baee, with the declared intention of leaving the Lushkur, where they stated they could not remain without being insulted; every person of rank and influence about the Court was sent to endeavour to persuade them to return, but without effect.

13. The officers of the Maharaj Campoo waited upon Bapoo Setowlea, and begged him to return, which he refused to do. They asked him to whom they were to report, when he went away; he replied, that they might report to whom they pleased; that they had covered him, and themselves, with disgrace, in having allowed the two dewans to be seized, and he would have nothing more to say to them.

14. About noon, on the 1st instant, shortly after the return of their officers from Bapoo Setowlea, the Maharaj Campoo, of five battalions, with their guns, paraded in front of their lines, and turned their guns upon the Palace, and demanded that the two dewans of the two chiefs above mentioned, and the Khasjee Walla, should be given up to them.

15. The Khasjee Walla was in a state of great alarm, and sent repeated messages to the officers and soldiers of the Maharaj Campoo, who refused to attend to his solicitation of returning to the lines, and promise, on doing so, of giving up to them the two dewans; at last they threatened to imprison his messenger, if he returned to them.

16. He also sent repeated messages to Colonel Jacob, Jeswunt Rao Bhow, and other chiefs, to come to the Palace, but they did not make their appearance till late, though the former had his brigade under arms, and sent to say, that the Dada might depend upon him, and that, whilst he had troops to command, he would not allow a hair of his head to be touched.

17. After some time, Colonel Jacob and the other chiefs arrived, when, it is said, the Khasjee Walla threw himself at the feet of the colonel, and begged he would consider him in the light of a son, and rescue him from his present difficulties; when his former assurances were renewed.

18. In the evening of the 1st, Oodajee Khatkeea, the Moollanjee, and some other persons about the Court, waited again on the Deshmookh

Bapoo Setowlea, and persuaded him to return to his house, which he at last consented to, and arrived there about midnight; in the morning, he sent to the Maharaj Campoo, and desired them, on their allegiance, to return to their lines, which they at first refused to do, but subsequently obeyed, at the same time upbraiding the Deshmookh for his want of firmness and courage.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of October 21, 1843 (No. 55).

19. It is said, that if the Maharaj Campoo had held out, that the park of artillery, the light battalion, the Junuck and Alijah Pultuns, would have joined them; but this appears to me to require confirmation.

20. From all I can learn, great excitement appears to exist amongst the troops in the Lushkur, and the Khasjee Walla has informed the chiefs, that there will be no procession of the Dussera this year, which was generally expected, this being the first festival of that description since the accession of the present Maharajah to the Guddee.

21. I am informed the young Ranee is greatly troubled at the present posture of affairs, but does not appear to be inclined to withdraw her confidence from the Khasjee Walla. This adherence to him I, however, think, is more the feeling of those about her, than her own.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 98.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Secret Committee.

(Extract.) *Fort William, November* 21, 1843. (No. 65.)

WE regret that, up to the period of drafting this dispatch, the hopes of an early and satisfactory settlement of the affairs of the Gwalior State, which we considered ourselves as warranted in entertaining, when we last addressed you on the subject, are in no direct course of realization.

The influence of the Dada Khasjee Walla and his party appeared, during the former part of the past month, to be on the increase; as evidenced by the measures which he was enabled to take, for depriving Vishnoo Naroo Apti, Scindiah's chief officer in Malwa, of the estates which were in his possession, and the tract of country under his control, as described in the letters of the Residents at Gwalior and Indore, and by the communications and propositions made to Lieut.-Colonel Spiers, by Ram Rao Phalkeea, at the interview detailed in the report of that officer, of the 14th ultimo.

The reply made by Lieut.-Colonel Spiers to the advances of the Durbar on that occasion, and the address of a khureeta on his part, to the Maharanee, distinctly setting forth the grounds upon which alone he could return to Gwalior, and the measures relative to the Dada Khasjee Walla, which must be taken, before he could resume his position at the Durbar, and intimating that the Government would not press the return of the Mama Sahib to Gwalior for the reasons stated, were approved of by us.

The Resident again addressed us on the subject of his interview, on the 20th ultimo, when Ram Rao Phalkeea repeated his visit; and from this communication, it appeared that the Dada Khasjee Walla had suppressed the letter addressed to the Maharanee by the British Resident, and had refrained from communicating its contents to Her Highness; in consequence of which, we directed the Resident (in our Secretary's letter of the 30th ultimo, announcing the intention of the Governor-General to visit the North-Western Provinces, and to proceed directly to Agra) to make it known to the Maharanee, and to the Chiefs, that we considered the Dada Khasjee Walla, in withholding from the Maharanee the khureeta addressed to her by our Resident, as guilty of an offence of the most criminal character against the State of Gwalior, amounting to a supercession of the Maharanee's authority, and the

transference of all power, in an unlawful manner, to himself; and we declared, that we would not permit any subject of the State of Gwalior thus to supersede the authority of his Sovereign. We further directed our Resident, on the delivery of the Dada Khasjee Walla to him, or on his expulsion from the territories of Gwalior being duly notified to him, to announce to the Maharanee and the Chiefs, that all obstacles to his return would be considered removed, but that it was to be understood, that the Dada Khasjee Walla was never to be permitted to reside in the Gwalior territory.

To this letter to the Resident, we are hourly expecting a reply, and we have reason to hope, from the present state of parties, as described in communications from the Resident, of later date than those above referred to, that it may be favorable, and that an armed interference on our part, for the restoration of order, and the re-establishment of our friendly relations, may yet be unnecessary.

We considered it proper to direct the Resident at Gwalior to make it known, in a sufficiently authentic manner, to the Durbar, that, in the event of our being compelled to adopt military measures, for the obtaining that full security for the future cordial co-operation of the Gwalior Authorities, in the measures required for the preservation of the peace of the common frontier of the States, we should deem it just and expedient, that the Gwalior State should defray the amount of the charges so incurred.

You will perceive that, towards the close of the past month, the party opposed to the Dada Khasjee Walla received several accessions of influential chiefs, and appeared to be rapidly gaining ground, and that, on the 29th, the Dada Khasjee Walla was seized by a party sent from the Maharaj Campoo for the purpose, and placed in confinement, with a view, as it was stated, to his being given up to our Resident.

The Dada Khasjee, however, was not given up; and, when our last intelligence came away, the power and influence of the two parties seemed pretty equally balanced; the Maharanee and her advisers, with the command of the Treasury, being in the interest of the Khasjee Walla's faction.

We considered it right, in reference to the turn which affairs appeared to be taking at Gwalior, that preparations should no longer be delayed for putting it in our power to occupy, at any moment, such portions of Scindiah's dominions as we might find eventually necessary.

While drafting this dispatch, a reply to our letter noticed above has been received, and it has been followed up by intelligence of the state of parties at Gwalior, and the position of affairs, to the 10th instant. We regret that their tenor is such as to hold out little prospect of a return to those friendly relations, which it has been our earnest desire to re-establish, in the manner most conciliatory to the feelings, and conducive to the interests, of the Gwalior State, without a recourse to measures which we would most gladly be able to avoid. The party of the Khasjee Walla is evidently very strong; the inmates of the Palace, with the command of the resources of the State, being with him; his person is yet in the possession of the more friendly chiefs, in the Maharaj Campoo, but they are few in number; those of any note who sincerely desire a return of our friendly relations on the former footing, being, as it would appear, Bapoo Sahib Setowlea, Sumbajee Angria, and Ram Rao Phalkeea; and it is doubtful whether they could give up the person of the Khasjee Walla to the Resident, if they would: the strongest and most influential party is that which perhaps stands neutral, but which will not be easily induced to separate itself from the Maharanee, and her immediate advisers, and take a line adverse to their wishes.

In reference to the tenor of this last communication, and, in consideration of the imminent probability there seems of a forcible attempt being made by the Maharanee's advisers to obtain possession of the Khasjee Walla by an attack on the Maharaj Campoo, which would at once cause a collision between the two parties of the State, with their respective

armies and adherents, and be the occasion of much bloodshed and confusion, and the introduction of a state of things highly detrimental to the peace of our frontier, and injurious to the interests of our territory, we have thought it right to address the Commander-in-chief, giving him a discretionary power, in communication with the officers we have indicated, to make an immediate demonstration in support of the friendly party, should he consider such a measure absolutely necessary, before the arrival of the Governor-General at Agra, to prevent an occurrence so much to be deplored.

The general view entertained by the Governor-General, with respect to the state of affairs in Gwalior, and to the policy which it seems expedient to pursue, will be found detailed in a minute written immediately after the passing of the Act which gives to his Lordship the power of Governor-General in Council during his absence from the Presidency.

No. 99.

The Agent to the Governor-General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Jhansi, October* 10, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the copy of a letter dated the 5th instant, from Captain Sir R. Shakespear, together with its inclosure from Captain Dallas, dated the 4th instant, describing an attack on a small hamlet on the Saugor border, by the marauders from the Chanderee district; and to state, that I shall, if permitted, send Captain Ellis into the Chanderee district, with a detachment sufficiently strong to pursue these marauders, and secure the co-operation, if possible, of the local authorities, in putting down disorders.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

2. I shall request Captain Fergusson to send out to Captain Dallas, another tooman of his police battalion, with some sowars; but I concur with Sir R. Shakespear in thinking that Major-General Tombs underrates the consequences of not strengthening the detachments in the northern border of the Saugor district, while affairs remain so unsettled in the Chanderee district.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

No. 100.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stubbs, commanding Scindiah's Contingent, to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Sipree, October* 12, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice, that parties of plunderers have assembled under the Dibbiah Thakoor Burrutjee, and a relation of his, named Gunneshjoo, in the jungles in the Surwyah district, on the banks of the Sinde, between Amolah and Kolarus, and only a few coss from this.

I believe you are aware that Burrutjee is a notorious plunderer in this part of the country; he has lately been joined by a party of men who were engaged in the plunder of Puttur, last hot weather, under a Boondela, called Ranajee, a follower of Rao Guj Sing. The present object of their assembling in this neighbourhood is said to be with a view of inducing Rao Guj Sing to join them, or carrying him off; and I am informed that a party of Boondelas in Chanderee, who are dissatisfied with Rajah Murdan, are anxious to get Rao Guj Sing away from this, and set him up in opposition to his elder brother.

I am not aware that these parties have at present committed any

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

aggressions, but their assembling cannot be for any good purpose; and, as we are under orders of march, I consider it proper to make the circumstance known to you, as, in the event of our leaving this, a strong party will be required for the protection of the public property and cantonment.

I have, &c.,

O. STUBBS.

No. 101.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Commandant of Scindiah's Contingent.

Sir, *Dholepore, October* 14, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant.

2. I would recommend your calling upon Scindiah's amil at Sipree, to disperse the bands of plunderers you allude to as having assembled in your neighbourhood, and, should he require your assistance, to give it to him, sending out such a force as you may deem requisite to seize or punish them.

3. Rao Guj Sing should be kept under the strictest surveillance, and, should you deem it requisite, he should be put under a guard of the troops under your command: his escaping at present, and putting himself at the head of the insurgents you allude to, might create considerable disturbance on the frontier, and give much trouble.

4. On consideration, as Rao Guj Sing is a prisoner of the Gwalior Government, it may, perhaps, be as well to deliver him over to Scindiah's amil at Sipree, that he may be sent in to Gwalior.

5. Should the amil not have a sufficient force with him to insure his safe conduct into Gwalior, you had better recommend his sending for troops for that purpose, and keep Guj Sing in your custody, until such time as they arrive, should the amil wish it; but if he engages to be answerable for his secure confinement at Sipree, to give him over to him at once.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 102.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Dholepore, October* 14, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, on the evening of the 6th instant, Ram Rao Phalkeea waited upon me, and informed me that he had received a khureeta from the Maharanee, to my address, and wished to deliver it the next day, in presence of Bhawunjee Nuna, the brother-in-law of the Khasjee Walla, alluded to in the 3rd paragraph of my letter of the 4th instant to your address.

2. I declined receiving that person, as I informed Ram Rao that I knew him to be one of the most troublesome persons in the Lushkur, and one of those who had been chiefly instrumental in inciting the troops to mutiny against their officers. I told him I should be happy to receive the khureeta from himself, and any other communication which he might have to make to me, on the part of the Maharanee.

3. Ram Rao informed me that he had been desired by the Maharanee to say, if I would promise to return to Gwalior, that she would come out to the Chumbul, and beg forgiveness of the Dada's offences against the British Government; that he should not, in future, be allowed to interfere in the affairs of the Government, but remain at Gwalior in charge of his duties as Khasjee Walla, or controller of all private disbursements of the

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

Prince and his family; and that she would appoint such Ministers as would be likely to afford the British Government satisfaction, and would nominate them in communication with me, and by my advice.

4. I told him in reply, that I could not, as he well knew, listen to such a proposition, and brought to his recollection the communication which had been made to him on my part, of the purport of the 4th paragraph of your letter of the 28th August last, and further recommended, if the Khasjee Walla was banished, that he should be made over to the custody of the British Government. I did not allude to Chunar, as being likely to be the most unpalatable and disagreeable part of the punishment, but left that point for future discussion and consideration, should it hereafter appear to me to be practicable to carry it into effect, in personal communication with the Ranee.

5. Ram Rao Phalkeea did not bring the khureeta to me till the 9th instant, which contained little more than a very kind invitation to return to Gwalior, and that she had deputed Ram Rao Phalkeea and Bhawunjee Nuna to accompany me back; he again went over the Maharanee's message, as mentioned in the 3rd paragraph of this letter, and received from me the same reply.

6. He then informed me that, though he was not empowered to make such a proposition to me, yet, if I wished it, he would suggest to the Dada, that he should leave Gwalior and proceed to Jamgaou, one of the Durbar's villages in the Deccan, from which the Dada's family originally came, without suffering any disgrace, *i. e.* without injury to his Izut Hoormut; and that he should be allowed to retain such of the lands and endowments he at present holds in virtue of his office, as the Maharanee might authorize.

7. I told Ram Rao Phalkeea, in reply, that the Dada must leave the Gwalior territory, and recommended Benares as a suitable place of residence for him, and that the Maharanee must levy a heavy fine from him; he was anxious to know how this fine was to be appropriated; when I informed him, to the use of the Gwalior Government, and that we had no wish to interfere further with it, than to know it had been levied.

8. I subsequently informed Ram Rao, that if the Dada was immediately sent to Benares, and placed under strict surveillance there, such a measure would suffice; but, if delay occurred, I could not say what demands might be made in regard to him.

9. From the state of alarm in which Ram Rao appeared to be, relative to making the communication I had made to him, I deemed it advisable, and considered it a fitting opportunity, to reply to the Ranee's khureeta which he brought to me, and to explain my reasons for not returning to Gwalior.

10. I therefore had a khureeta written to the Maharanee, in which the purport of the following paragraphs of your letter of the 28th August last, was introduced, viz., 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 12th, and 13th.

11. I also distinctly stated to the Maharanee, that, out of friendship and consideration for Her Highness, his Lordship in Council would not press on her the return of the Mama Sahib to Gwalior. I have done so, in consequence of having heard that the Dada was in the habit of stating, that bringing back the Mama Sahib was one of the objects we had in view in wishing to get rid of him.

12. Yesterday evening I sent for Ram Rao, and had read to him a copy of the khureeta which I delivered to him; he expressed great alarm at what might be the consequence to himself on the Ranee's learning that I declined returning, excepting on the terms therein stated, more especially as he had engaged to induce me to return.

13. He, in the first instance, declined to forward the khureeta, but, on finding I was determined to do so myself, if he did not, he said he would transmit it, which I believe he did this morning, by an express camel.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 103.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

October 13, 1843.

Inclosed in the Governor-General's letter to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

YOUR Highness's khureeta, of date 9th of the month of Ramzan (or 4th of October), expressing a strong desire that I should return to Gwalior, has been received, and the messages of which Ram Rao Phalkeea was the bearer, have also been fully explained by him. My friend, although it would afford me the greatest pleasure to meet your wishes on this point, both on account of my personal regard for your Highness's family, and the wish I have that friendship should continue between the two States, still (as I have already stated in my khureeta of the 5th October, 1843) the management of affairs at the Durbar, the irregularities that have been committed, and the countenance that has been shewn to evil-disposed persons, have put it out of my power to return. I will repeat in detail what I have before referred to in a general way.

Sic in orig.

The Governor-General has written, in a letter of the 28th August, 1843, that the Dada Khasjee Walla had ejected the Mama Sahib from office, and had employed persons, who by their misconduct had incurred the displeasure of the English Government, and, having deceived the army, he induced them to create disturbances and mutiny; that, by such injurious proceedings, he had disturbed the peace of the country, and had shewn disregard for the interests of both States; that therefore it was necessary to give him such punishment as should deter others from taking such steps as might again lead to a difference between the Governments, and disturb the friendship which had hitherto subsisted; that those persons who had been removed on account of their offences towards the English Government, ought again to be banished; and that, until this was done, the Resident ought not to return to Gwalior. The Governor-General also stated (in that letter) his opinion, that the Dada Khasjee Walla ought to be banished from the territories of Gwalior after being severely fined, or that it would be sufficient if he were confined in the Gwalior territory; that it was highly advisable and expedient, that he should be made over to the English Government; and that it should be explained to the whole of the officers of the Durbar, that any one who would not assist the British authorities in making judicious arrangements for the prosperity of the country, would be removed from office by the Durbar, and punished; also, that the English Government requires nothing from that of Gwalior, but the preservation of good-will and peace on the frontier; and the Governor-General will not hesitate to exert the means at his disposal for the attainment of these objects. Let my friend consider that the Governor-General in Council, both in a public and private capacity, is most anxious to ensure the happiness and prosperity of your Highness, and of your subjects; and this too is my own sincere desire, and, therefore, I will not urge the recall of the Mama Sahib. But the Dada Khasjee Walla has given so many and strong proofs of his evil disposition towards the English Government, and of a determination to ruin the country, that he cannot be forgiven. Therefore, I beg earnestly to urge on your Highness the expediency of meeting the Governor-General's wishes regarding the Khasjee Walla; but, should delay occur in so doing, the Governor-General will not hesitate to exert his power for the attainment of this object, and the result will be attended with serious consequences, as I have already intimated to my friend.

No. 104.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Camp, Dholepore, October 20, 1843.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that Ram Rao Phalkeea waited upon me yesterday evening, and repeated the Maharanee's invitation for me to visit Gwalior, and again pressed the subject of her coming out to the Chumbul, to beg that the Dada might be forgiven; and stated that he

would not be allowed to interfere in any other duties than those of the Khasjee.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

2. To all of those propositions, I gave the same replies, as are stated in my letter of the 14th instant, to the Durbar vakeel.

3. The vakeel then informed me, that the Maharanee was most anxious to see me before I left this part of the country, and that she hoped I would pass through Gwalior, on my way to Nagpore, and take my leave of her; that a personal and private conversation with her might effect a great deal more than communicating through others, or by letter; she therefore hoped I would take that route.

4. My reply was, that I had every wish to shew all honor and respect to the Maharanee, but that there was only one mode by which she could enable me to visit Gwalior, and take my leave, and that was by delivering over the Dada Khasjee Walla to me, to be sent to Benares.

5. In the course of conversation with the vakeel, I learned from him, that the khureeta I gave him to be sent to the Ranee, as alluded to in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of my letter of the 14th instant, had been delivered to the Dada, but he had kept it back, and had not delivered it, or communicated its contents to the Maharanee.

6. My having delivered the khureeta to the vakeel, his having dispatched it to the Dada, and its non-delivery to the Maharanee, are circumstances well known, I understand, in the Lushkur, and have given rise to great cause of remark, by the chiefs.

7. Ram Rao informed me, in the course of his visit, that he had received orders, if he found he could not persuade me to return to Gwalior, or to accept the Ranee's terms in regard to the Khasjee Walla, he was to return to the Lushkur: he according took leave of me yesterday evening, and left Dholepore this forenoon.

8. I believe the Khasjee Walla is anxious to have Ram Rao back, to reconcile him with Bapoo Sahib Setowlea Deshmookh and Sumbajee Angria. The Maharaj Campoo, under the former, is still staunch to him, and has resisted all the Khasjee Walla's attempts to detach those corps from the Deshmookh's command.

9. As the Khasjee Walla has taken upon himself to interrupt our communication with the Maharanee, I would beg leave most respectfully to suggest, that a proclamation should be issued, to the same effect as the khureeta I addressed to her Highness, above alluded to; or that I should be authorized to furnish one or two of the principal chiefs with copies of that writing.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 105.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, October* 21, 1843.

WITH reference to my letter to your address of the 14th instant, I beg leave to acquaint you, that I again spoke to the Durbar vakeel in regard to the reports of the disturbed state of Chanderee, and the plunderers who received an asylum there.

2. He informed me, in reply, that Colonel Baptiste Felose had been called to an account on that subject, who replied, that no such information had reached him, and that he had written to Captain Harrington for an explanation of such reports.

3. I recommended that a British officer, with a party of troops, should be sent there, to seize the offenders; and that Captain Harrington should be directed to afford him every aid, as regarded information and troops. He said that there would be no objection to an officer being sent there, and that every assistance would be afforded to him by the local authorities; but that they would wish two companies from the contingent being employed in such a duty, as belonging to the army of the Gwalior Government, in preference to such a detachment being sent from Nowgong or Jhansi.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

No. 106.

The Agent to the Governor-General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories to the Secretary to the Government of India.

October 21, 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a Memorandum of the Forces of the Gwalior State, which are ordinarily concentrated at the capital, and to state that the present Minister has been lately entertaining a great many armed men of all kinds, so that I think the troops, if such they can be called, at Gwalior, cannot at present be estimated at less than 50,000 men.

I shall in a few days submit an outline map of the Gwalior territories, with a memorandum of the revenues derived from every sub-division in the year 1833, so that his Lordship in Council may see what districts it may be desirable to have in Jaedad under our own management, for the payment of any force of ours which the Durbar may require to secure permanent tranquillity to this distracted State.

The great evil with which the Court of Gwalior has had to contend, since the death of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in 1827, has been this concentrated mass of 40,000 soldiers at the capital. They have been often in a state of mutiny, and always in a state of disorder bordering upon it; and, in consequence of these disorders, the life of the Sovereign has always been in danger, while the revenues of the State have, it is said, fallen off since 1833 from ninety-five lacs to sixty-five.

Since the suppression of the Pindaree system by the Marquis of Hastings in 1817, and the establishment of our paramount authority in all the surrounding States, this disorderly army has had no employment. Just before that time, a part of it was employed, under Jean Baptiste Felose, in the conquest of surrounding districts. He attacked the Rajah of Kurralee, and seized from him the district of Sabulghur, yielding four lacs of rupees a-year. He then attacked and seized upon the oldest of Bundelcund principalities, Chanderee, whose Chief, Morepylad, had rejected the offer of our protection, which all the other Chiefs of Bundelcund accepted. The Chief subsequently, at our intercession, received an assignment of land to the value of 40,000 rupees; but the district has ever since been in a state of anarchy, very prejudicial to the peace of our conterminous districts. He then seized upon the principality of the Keecheewara Chief of Raghogur, yielding a revenue of three lacs of rupees a-year, and that of the Chief of Bahadurgur, alias Easaugurh, yielding two. The Chief of Bahadurgur received the small Jagheer of Murcoodungurh as a provision, and the Chief of Raghogur got 50,000 rupees a-year, at the subsequent intercession of our Government. He then seized upon Shedpore, yielding two lacs a-year, and gave the prince twenty-five thousand. He then took Gurba Kolah, yielding several lacs. On the termination of the Pindaree war in 1817, all these acquisitions were confirmed and guaranteed to the Gwalior Chief, on the principle adopted, of respecting actual possession in the new relations with the Native States to which that war gave rise.

It might be supposed that this army, and its leaders, would never feel very well disposed towards a paramount authority, that has the power, and has manifested the will, to interpose and prevent its indulging in such excursions as these, for, if left alone, they would, in a few years, have seized upon every principality in Bundelcund in the same manner, and their bearing towards us has always been that of men restrained only by their fears.

The Chief and his Ministers have often attempted to reduce the numbers of these military establishments, as well with a view to the tranquillity of the country on which they prey, as to economy; but such attempts have ended in their ruin, for they will never allow any corps or establishment to be paid off, or any vacancies in them to remain unfilled; and nothing but the interposition of the paramount power can ever enable the Chief to reduce this body to a scale commensurate to his wants in the altered state of his affairs.

The present state of affairs at Gwalior, and the consequences which may be expected to follow from it, will perhaps be considered by his Lordship in Coun-

cil to call for such an interposition; and the military arrangements which are being made to protect our own frontiers from aggression, will afford the means of carrying it into effect. The Durbar may be anxious to put the Chief under the protection of a subsidiary force, such as that maintained for the same purpose at Nagpore; but the troops and their leaders will of course do all they can to prevent it, and the presence of a large force on the border ready to enforce their obedience to any new arrangements which the Durbar may make, will be indispensable.

The Army of Exercise, about to assemble near Agra, with its left wing in the Jhalone district, will be amply sufficient for the purpose; but, till they begin to assemble, I fear that negotiations with the Durbar could not commence with any prospect of success, as the young Chief and his adoptive mother cannot now be considered as free agents, as they are in the hands of an usurping Minister, who is the creature of the army, and employs all the accumulated treasure of the State in conciliating them. He has set aside Colonel Jean Baptiste Felose, and all other influential officers who feel any interest in the permanent welfare of the State, and might be willing to advocate a measure so calculated to promote it, and has put in their places unprincipled creatures of his own.

He has invited back Jeswunt Rao Bhow, a turbulent character, who was expelled the Gwalior country, in 1834, for raising a mutiny, and threatening the life of his Prince, and conferred upon him the jagheer of 50,000 rupees a-year, which was then taken from him. He is said to have collected a number of old predatory leaders, and offered them free permission to plunder in our territories, and those of Gwalior; and the loose characters all over the country are flocking to him, and getting enlisted as fast as they come.

Should our troops have to advance upon Gwalior, to enforce the fulfilment of any conditions into which the Court may enter, I do not think that any resistance will be offered, provided that favourable terms are offered to the corps and establishments that are to be disbanded. The terms I should propose would be a donation of three months' pay to all who have served less than six years; six months' pay to all who have served more than six, and less than twelve years; and twelve months' pay to all who have served more than twelve, and less than twenty years. All who have served more than twenty years may have the option of taking a pension equal to half their present pay, guaranteed by our Government, or a donation of eighteen months' pay.

The Sirdars above a certain rank may have pensions, equal to half their present avowed allowances, all guaranteed by our Government.

The only part of the force from whom any serious resistance is to be apprehended, are the regular infantry battalions; but they are almost all what are called Poorbies, or Easterns, and have their families in Oude, or in our provinces. They will, I think, be able and glad to return quietly to their homes, if the above terms be offered to them. Most of the influential Sirdars have their money invested in our Government Securities, or in the hands of bankers in our provinces, and, with a view the better to enjoy these, they will be glad to secure the guarantee of our Government to moderate pensions.

The new levies, being almost all from the neighbouring districts, will return to their homes, having no bond of union to keep them together for any offensive purpose.

It is possible that some of the corps may refuse the terms offered, and go off like Pindarees, in considerable bodies, but they always feel themselves to be so utterly insignificant without their guns, that they are not likely to part with them; and, as long as they keep them, a pursuing force will find little difficulty in getting up with them. The only direction they could take would be the south-west, towards Malwa and Candeish, and in that they would be intercepted by our forces at Neemuch and Mhow. They could not venture across the Chumbul, and would be obliged to keep within the Gwalior territory; so that no other would be in danger from their depredations,—that is, provided we are sufficiently strong to the east of the Sinde River, as we shall be.

The thing most to be apprehended is the exhaustion of the treasury by the present Minister, so that the means may not be at hand to pay up the troops, and give the donation to the corps and establishments which are to be disbanded. In that case, a loan might be negotiated to the State of Gwalior for the purpose, under the guarantee of the British Government.

I should propose the disbanding of twenty out of the thirty regular regi-

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

ments, and one-half of the Artillery, and the whole of the Oadeeajees, 1000 Sowars, with the whole of the Silladars, 6016.

	Rupees.
Say, Infantry - - - -	17,19,858
1,000 Cavalry - - - -	3,00,000
6,016 Ditto - - - -	13,27,704
12 Artillery - - -	1,05,900
	34,53,462

For the disbanded troops I should propose to substitute a subsidiary force of the following strength and cost :—

	Rupees.
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry - -	2,64,000
6 Ditto of Ditto Infantry - - -	11,52,000
1 Troop of Horse Artillery, Native - -	72,000
1 Company of Foot ditto ditto - -	72,000
2 Light Field Batteries ditto - -	14,400
	15,74,400

Sic in Orig.

But it must be remembered that these are the accounts of revenue and disbursements for the year 1833 ; since that time, the districts may have fallen off a good deal. The troops have certainly not been reduced in number or cost. If the revenue has fallen off, as stated, from ninety-five to sixty-five lacs, it has been more from the inability of the Government to enforce its demands, and to prevent the revenue from being intercepted and appropriated by the local authorities, than from any diminution in the abilities of the landholders to pay their rents. In all the revenue accounts, 10 per cent. is deducted for the costs of the civil management of districts, so that they exhibit only the net revenue available to the State. In any lands that our Government might take as Jaedad, we should have to deduct 20 or 25 per cent. for the cost of management,—that is, 10 or 15 per cent. more than the 10 per cent. allowed in this account.

The Gwalior reserved treasury is called Gungajullee, and this contained about three crores on the death of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who prided himself upon never taking from, and always adding to it. His successor, the Baiza Baee, did the same ; and, when she was expelled in 1834, it was supposed to contain four crores. Junkoojee Scindiah did not draw much from it, and, on his death in February last, it must have contained between three and four crores. The Mama Sahib took from it some sixty lacs for himself and the troops ; and the present man, the Khasjee, is said to have taken more than a crore of rupees for himself and friends to send out of the country, over and above what he has taken to gain the support of the troops ; so that I conclude there cannot be more than a crore and a half, and this may disappear in the present disturbances.

His Lordship in Council will see that the cost of the ordinary military establishments alone amount to 56 lacs, 38,080 rupees, to which must be added the sum of 37,15,000 in pensions, for which our Government may be considered as guarantees, and in the household expenses of the Chief.

	Rupees.
To the Baiza Baee, for which our Government is Guarantee	4,00,000
To Hindoo Rao, ditto ditto	1,20,000
Sipree Contingent ditto, over and above the tributes, &c., assigned, as Jaedad, for the payment - - -	50,000
Modee Khana, or Grain required for Domestic and Household Troops - - - -	3,60,000
Elephant and Camel Stable - - -	35,000
Unchuttera Religious Charity - - -	1,00,000
Periodical Donations to Priests, or Gungajullee -	50,000
Domestic or Household Servants - - -	2,00,000
Personal Expenses of the Court - -	12,00,000
Cost in 1834 - -	25,15,000
Supposed Increase since -	12,00,000
	37,15,000

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

It has been the popular opinion over the Gwalior State since the expulsion of the Baiza Baee, that this reserved treasure must soon be exhausted, since the revenue was every year falling off, and the military establishments would not suffer the Chief to allow a single vacancy of any kind to remain unfilled, and that, as soon as it should be so, the paramount Power must interpose its authority, and take the reduction of these establishments into its own hands, to save the State. Every one will be ready to admit that the disorders of these establishments have now reached their height, and that the time is come for the interposition of the paramount Power to provide for the security of the Court, and the tranquillity of the country; and the only question is, whether that Power thinks itself bound to do so, or that it can do so, consistently with the other duties which it may have for the time to perform in other parts of India.

If we add ten lacs a-year for the extra military establishments raised since the Khasjee assumed the Government, it will give a total of 66,38,080 rupees, which, with the pensions and domestic disbursements above stated of 37,15,000 rupees, will give 1,03,53,080 rupees a-year for the Court and Camp alone of the Gwalior State, to meet which there is a revenue available at this time of only 65,00,000. The new levies will have the same disinclination to suffer themselves to be reduced as the old, and utter ruin to the State must be the consequence, unless the paramount Power interpose its authority to restore order.

I may here be permitted to mention something of the character of the usurping Minister: he is considered to be personally a great coward, and to owe all his influence to intrigues. His father held the same office of Khasjee, or Steward of the Household, before him. He died before Dowlut Rao Scindiah, leaving a very large fortune of above a crore of rupees to this son, who has ever since held the same office. All receipts and disbursements in the name of the Chief pass through him, and all the domestic and household establishments are under him. Those in the name of the State pass through others, and the Gungajulkee, or Reserved Treasury, is under a separate treasurer and establishment. This treasurer was at enmity with the Khasjee till the expulsion of the late Minister the Mama Sahib, since which time he has joined him, and they act as one. He had the payment of all the guards upon the private apartments of the Palace, and they were composed exclusively of Mahwatees, a bold and unscrupulous class of people, who are faithful to their immediate employer, and, in consequence, are almost exclusively employed by all the officers of rank in the Gwalior State as their private guards.

When the wife of the late Chief, Junkojee, was to be confined, he, the Khasjee, collected several women who expected to be confined about the same time, with a view to substitute a boy, should the Princess give birth to a daughter. She gave birth to a daughter, but the birth of a son was announced by the Resident to the Supreme Government, and royal salutes were fired on the occasion. The fact of the child being a daughter was concealed from Scindiah himself for ten days, till all the other women had given birth to daughters, and the Khasjee had no longer any hope of being able to substitute a boy. Scindiah, as soon as he became acquainted with the truth, sent to the Resident, and, with unfeigned sorrow and mortification, made the falsehood known to him. It is generally believed that the Khasjee intended to poison, or otherwise destroy, the father, could he have succeeded in substituting the boy, and he is known to have employed all kinds of supposed sorcerers and charms to make away with him, in the hope that the Supreme Government would, as in the case of the Baiza Baee, allow his widow to adopt a son, which would secure him a long minority. The mother and daughter both died, and Scindiah married the Ranee Tara Baee, a girl now thirteen years of age, who was permitted to adopt the boy, who is now about nine years of age.

The Khasjee occupies the Palace with them, and never ventures outside the door night or day. Whenever danger threatens him, he conceals himself in the most sacred of the female apartments, from which issue the orders by which the State is governed.

I have, &c.,

W. H. SLEEMAN.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

Memorandum of the Troops at Gwalior.

Colonel Jacob's Campoo.

	Strength.		Monthly Pay. Rs.	Yearly Pay. Rs.
10 Pultuns 2 Gholes 2 Ressallahs	8,920		60,677	
		Extra Expenses	1,666 8	
			62,343 8	× 12 = 748,122

Maharaj Campoo.

7 Pultuns 1 Ghole	6,234		42,203	
		Extra Expenses	2,419	
			44,622	× 12 = 535,464

Junuck Pultun.

1 Pultun 1 Ghole 1 Ressallah	1,597		12,912 8	
		Extra Expenses	750	
			13,662 8	× 12 = 163,950

Orderly Campoo.

4 Pultuns 1 Ghole 1 Ressallah	4,214		30,606	
		Extra Expenses	1,500	
			32,106	× 12 = 385,272

Khandee Ka Campoo.

3 Pultuns	2,760		19,121	
		Extra Expenses	1,250	
			20,371	× 12 = 2,44,452

Futteh Munsoor Pultun (Bapoo Baoleea.)

1 Pultun	871		6,131	
		Extra Expenses	375	
			6,506	× 12 = 78,072

Secunder's Campoo.

4 Pultuns 1 Ghole 2 Ressallahs	3,973		33,871 8	
		Extra Expenses	1,500	
			35,371 8	× 12 = 4,24,458

Jhinsee.

From 180 to 200 Guns 4 Guns to each of the 30 Regts. 120	2,101		13,630	
		Extra Expenses	4,019 8	
			17,649 4	× 12 = 2,11,791

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

Abstract.

Numerical Strength.		Monthly Pay. Rs.	Yearly Pay. Rs.
30 Pultuns 6 Gholes 6 Ressallahs	30,670	2,19,152	
	Extra Expenses	13,479 12	
		2,32,631 12 × 12 =	27,91,581

	Sowars.	*Cavalry.*	
Hoogoor Paegah	240	7,912 8 × 12 =	94,950
Pagunnces Paegah	220	7,300 ,, × 12	87,600
Nana Aplua's do	1,590	42,172 12 × 12	5,06,073
Body Guard Regular Cavalry Under Mokum Sing	175	6,062 ,, × 12	72,744
Zurree Putku Paegah	165	6,400 ,, × 12	76,800
Soobah Kah Paegah	250	6,719 8 × 12	80,634
Oadajee's Sowars	1,000	25,000 ,, × 12	3,00,000
Ekahs	400	25,000 ,, × 12	3,00,000
Silladars	6,016	1,10,642 ,, × 12	13,27,704
		Cost of Cavalry per annum	28,46,505
		Do of Infantry do	27,91,581
			56,38,086
Household and Court Expenses	- - -		37,15,000
Extra Cost of New Levies	- - -		10,00,000
		Total cost	1,03,53,086.

No. 107.

The Agent to the Governor-General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Jhansi, October* 23, 1843. Sic in Orig.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, a memorandum of the revenues of the Gwalior State, as they stood in the year 1833, together with an outline map of the territories, and a list of the lands which it would be most desirable to take as a Jaedad for the payment of a subsidiary force.

2. These lands would leave a tolerably well-defined and rounded territory to the exclusive management of the Chief. The subsidiary force, situated within a march of the capital, would relieve him from the danger and anxiety in which he is always involved, and he would be enabled to reduce any further superfluous military establishments by degrees.

3. Without the presence of such a force, I see no prospect of his being able to reduce any of the useless and disorderly military establishments, by which he is now surrounded and oppressed, and substituting for them those civil establishments, which are indispensably necessary to the good government of the country.

4. Should his Lordship in Council not wish to interpose so far at present, it may be stipulated with the Court, that no vacancies whatever in the military establishments, shall be filled up for a certain number of years, and that a certain number of the corps and establishments which have been, hitherto,

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

concentrated at the capital, shall be detached on duty with the governors of provinces, as police, in substitution of the police they now employ.

5. Among troops so irregularly paid, and without any invaliding or pension establishments, desertions and discharges are very numerous.

I have, &c.,

W. H. SLEEMAN.

MEMORANDUM.

Gwalior Soubah.

1st Division.—*Districts farmed by Munnee Ram in* 1834.

	Rupees.		
Around (Gird) Gwalior		60,000	
Satoo Buroree		12,000	
Pergunna Bhind Bhudwar		4,00,000	45 miles N.E. of Gwalior.
Jignai, near Dholepore		1,05,000	25 miles N. of Gwalior.
Kuchwagar		2,25,000	
Sukurwaree and Soomaolee		4,75,000	
Antree Punj Mahal		1,10,000	18 miles S.E. of Gwalior.
Bandere Do.		2,25,000	60 miles S.E. of Gwalior.
Tala Buhadoorpore		37,000	20 miles N.E. of Gwalior.
Behut Ringong		15,000	70 miles S. of Gwalior.
Ritora		33,000	
Noow Mohoni		55,000	35 or 40 miles S.W. of Gwalior.
Bunwar		55,000	
Guzeerra Sooktara		40,000	
Tanka Nudeagong	15,000	-	55 miles E. of Gwalior.
Morana	17,000	42,000	
Sakni	7,000		
Jumrooa	3,000		
Krouza Zukeera, Billara Dubka, & Nidaoli		16,000	
		19,05,000	

2nd Division.—*Khalsa Districts.*

Pergunna Bidarwar	2,10,000	Close to Jhansi, but West of the Sinde River.
Kutoli	1,75,000	Ditto
Tala Peechore	55,000	25 from Gwalior S.E.
Aroousesaree	25,000	
Pergunna Nurwur	2,25,000	South of Gwalior, and west of Sinde River.
Tala Deogurh Goudun	40,000	Opposite Indergeer, & West of the Sinde River.
Kurye and Burlye	35,000	Halfway between Nurwar and Gwalior.
Mouzas Goospara Aroli, Dumunka, Gurmon, and Dehgong	16,500	
Tala Rae Chaudpoora	15,000	One march S.W. of Gwalior on the road to Sipree.
Billetoh	30,000	East of Gwalior about 25 miles.
Indaorki	20,000	East of Gwalior towards Kutchwanagar.
Gohud	6,000	N.E. of Gwalior.
Alori 8 Mouza	15,000	
Poori	17,000	50 miles S. of Gwalior.
Kolait	9,000	4 miles W. of Gwalior.
Subbulgurh	3,00,000	West of Sipree, bordering on Kotah.
	11,93,500	

3rd Division.—*Jacob's Jaedad.*	Rupees.		Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.
Tala Noorabad - - - -	88,929	First march from Gwalior towards Agra.	
Kotwal - - - - -	62,397		
Amaha - - - - -	1,84,202		
Ehurh - - - - -	1,19,722		
Koorota } Baonee } - - - -	80,775		
Bhind detached Mouzas - } - - -	10,000	Near Gohud.	
Pergunna Atair - - - -	1,54,000	N.E. of Gwalior.	
Tala Oomree - - - -	59,611	Ditto Ditto.	
Bilawa - - - -	47,879		
	8,07,715		
Akeerwana.			
Pergunna Odeypore Basrowda -	35,000	150 miles S. of Gwalior.	
Budjrungurh - - -	1,75,000	6 miles S. of Gohna.	
Arone Punj Mahal - - -	1,00,000	15 miles S.E. of Gohna.	
Ranode Ramgurh - - -	1,55,000	East of the Sinde, 65 S.W. of Jhansi Erangurh.	
Erangurh Mulhagurh - -	3,00,000	East of the Sinde, 65 S.W. of Jhansi.	
Chanderee - - - -	75,000	Ditto Ditto Ditto.	
Sipree Kolarus - - -	90,000	West of Sinde River, and S. of Sipree.	
Tala Soucra - - - -	12,000		
Pergunna Sheopore - - -	3,25,000	100 miles S.W. of Gwalior.	
	12,67,000		
Malwa.			
Pergunna Bhilsa - - - -	3,25,000	Between Saugor & Bhopaul.	
Shajawulpore - - - -	2,55,000	60 miles N.E. of Oujein and 50 miles N.W. of Bhopaul.	
Shahjapore - - - -	2,00,000		
Ouchode Soukutch - - -	90,000	Soukutch 35 miles S.E. of Oujein, and Ouchode about 50 miles S.E. of Oujein.	
Tonk - - - - -	55,000		
Hurcilee Oujein - - - -	1,40,000	Oujein.	
Killah Byrougurh - - -	17,000	5 miles from Oujein.	
Tala Wiwaya - - - -	7,500		
Pergunna Mundissore			
Punj Mahal - - - -	11,00,000		
Angur - - - - -	1,00,000	N.W. of Oujein 50 miles.	
Sutamla (Soudwara) - -	6,00,000	N.E. of Indore 140 miles.	
Tala Dikhtaun - - - -	20,000	Near Indore.	
Pergunna Jawud - - - -	2,30,000	Near Neemuch, north of Neemuch.	
Jeerun - - - - -	30,000		
Ruttungurh Singowlee - - -	1,60,000	West from Sipree 130 miles.	
Powagurh Punj Mahal - - -	2,30,000	In Guzerat, 30 miles from Baroda S.E.	
Gungafoor and Akeelee - -	9,000		
Six detached Mouzas - - -	6,500		
	35,75,000	For Malwa.	

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

Districts South of the Nerbudda	Rupees.	
Hindia Hurda - - - -	1,40,000	West of the Hoshungabad 50 miles.
Sutwan Nimaur - - - -	40,000	N. of the Nerbudda on the bank held by Jeswunt Rao Bhow.
City of Boorhanpore - - -	45,000	On the Taptee 12 miles S. of Asseergurh.
Thana Salbagh Lodeepoora - -	8,000	
Jamgong - - - - -	50,000	Near Poona.
Yawul Chopra 4 Mahals - -	1,25,000	In Candeish N. of the Taptee, and 40 miles of Boorhanpore, and 120 miles S. of Indore.
Tunkas - - - - -	85,000	
Rajgurh - - - - -	——	Between Gohna and Bhopaulpore.
Seeta Mow - - - - -	25,700	
Pergunna Amjeera - - -	35,000	West of Indore 50 miles.
Tala Rugoonathpore - - -	7,500	
Puhargurh - - - -	1,000	W. from Gwalior 50 miles.
Nimaur and other Districts under the officer in charge of Munlesir - -	2,00,000	
Grand Total - -	95,10,415	
Deduct 10 per cent. Mahal Kurch	9,51,000	
Net Revenue - -	85,59,415	

W. H. SLEEMAN.

Proposed Alienations as a Jaedad for the Payment of a Subsidiary Force.

	Rupees.
Nimaur (already under British management) - -	2,00,000
Hindia and Hurda - - - -	1,40,000
Sutwan Nimaur - - - -	40,000
Jamgong - - - - -	50,000
Yawul Chopra - - - - -	1,25,000
Shajawulpoor - - - -	2,55,000
Shahjapoor - - - - -	2,00,000
Ouchode and Soukutch - - - -	90,000
Bhundere - - - - -	2,25,000
Jawud Neemuch - - - -	2,30,000
Powagurh - - - - -	2,30,000
Chanderee - - - -	75,000
	18,60,000
Deduct 10 per cent. for difference of Exchange	1,86,000
Cos. Rupees	16,74,000
Deduct 15 per cent. for management	2,51,111
	14,22,829

	Rupees.
1 Regiment Native Cavalry -	2,64,000
1 Troop Native Horse Artillery -	72,000
1 Company Foot do. -	36,000
2 Light Field Batteries -	14,400
6 Regiments of Native Infantry -	11,52,000
	15,38,400

W. SLEEMAN.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

No. 108.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 25, 1843.

THE Governor-General in Council is desirous that you should take an early opportunity of making known, not through any written official communication, but in a sufficiently authentic manner, to the Durbar of Gwalior, that, in the event of the British Government being compelled to adopt military measures for the obtaining of full security for the future cordial co-operation of the Gwalior authorities, in the measures required for the preservation of the peace of the common frontier of the two States, it will be considered just and expedient that the Gwalior State should defray the amount of the charges so incurred.

2. The Governor-General in Council, however, earnestly hopes that all necessity for such military measures may be averted, by the chiefs themselves expelling the Dada Khasjee Walla from the territory of Gwalior, and thus enabling the British Minister to resume his station at the Court, and personally to consult with the Maharanee and the chiefs, as to the measures necessary at the present time for carrying on the Government of Gwalior, in such a manner as to secure the only objects the British Government has in view, namely, the tranquillity of the common frontier, and the consequent prosperity of the subjects of both States.

I have, &c.,

J. THOMASON.

No. 109.

The Commandant of Scindiah's Contingent to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Sipree, October* 26, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant. The party of plunderers, alluded to in my letter of the 12th instant, assembled in the Surwya district, adjoining to Sipree, and I, consequently, addressed the Amil of that place; but he has not required any assistance from me, or afforded me any information respecting them, and I believe he connives at the plunderers assembling in the village, provided they do not molest his district.

I have prevented them from carrying off Rao Guj Sing, or inducing him to join them, for the purpose of plundering in Chanderee; and I am informed that Thakoor Burrutjee has now gone with his followers into the jungles near the village of Parone, belonging to the Nurwar Rajah, with the view of plundering in Harowtee.

I spoke to the Amil of Sipree respecting his taking charge of Rao Guj Sing; he said, that he had not the means of securing his safe conduct to Gwalior, and he consequently applied to the Gwalior Durbar, but they hav replied, that they will send an answer after the Dewallee.

I have, &c.,

O. STUBBS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

No. 110.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *October* 28, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the battalions of the Maharaj Campoo have resisted all the arts of the Dada Khasjee Walla and his friends, to detach them from the command of Bapoo Setowlea Deshmookh; they have been offered their arrears, and directed to leave camp, but this they refuse to do.

2. On a zubtee being sent into their lines on the 24th instant, with the view of shewing them that they were no longer under the command of the Deshmookh, but that the Government had assumed it, they refused to attend to it, and directed the Huzzooreeas to return to those who sent them.

3. On the 25th and 26th instant, the disturbance still continued to increase, and the Khasjee Walla ordered those battalions to be surrounded and attacked; they were accordingly surrounded with large parties of troops and their guns, but no attack was made.

4. On the 27th instant, I hear the Alijah Battalion, the Light Battalion, their Gholes of Nujeebs, and party of horse joined the Maharaj Campoo, and that the Futteh Munsoor, Junuck Bahadur Battalions, though they have not left their lines, are ready to join the Maharaj Campoo; those corps were formerly under the command of Colonel Baptiste Felose. I also hear, that the two corps called the Ghatee Battalions are likewise ready to join them.

5. It is generally believed that the whole of the troops, with the exception of those under the command of Colonel Jacob, and Major Alexander, are ready to join the Maharaj Campoo, and that even the former have a fellow feeling towards them.

6. It is said, that Colonel Jacob himself was heard to say, that he would not allow his guard over the Palace to be forced; but, if they could get in by any other way, he would not oppose their doing so, for the purpose of seizing the Khasjee Walla, which the troops assert is the only object they have in view.

7. The troops are said to have seized, and treated with great indignity, Annund Ram, Commandant, a person in whom the Khasjee Walla places great confidence, and have put him in confinement.

8. It is reported that the Khasjee Walla sent his brother-in-law, Bhawunjee Nuna, the hukeem and astrologer named Abool Hoossein, and Cheemajee Babla, to the Maharaj Campoo, to endeavour to gain over the soldiers; but they were seized, and kept in confinement all night; they were released in the morning.

9. Had I any confidence in the firmness and decision of the chiefs and officers of the camp, I should say that they must now seize and deliver up the Khasjee Walla; but I have been so often disappointed in the attempts they have made for that purpose, that I have considerable doubts of their effecting this point on the present occasion.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

No. 111.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 30, 1843.

THE Governor-General in Council has this day passed an Act, investing the Governor-General alone with the powers of Governor-General in Council during his absence in the North-Western Provinces, to which his Lordship will immediately proceed.

2. The Governor-General will go to Agra by dawk.

3. You will not fail to make known to the Maharanee, the intention of the Governor-General to move rapidly to Agra, and you may intimate his Lordship's earnest hope, founded on his regard for the House of Scindiah, and the great personal interest he takes in the happiness of the Maharanee, that, long ere his arrival, he may be informed that, under the instructions you have received, you may have been enabled to resume your position at Gwalior.

4. Your letter of the 20th instant has just been received.

5. The Governor-General in Council cannot but consider, that the conduct of the Dada Khasjee Walla, in withholding from the Maharanee the khureeta, addressed by you to her Highness, is an offence of the most criminal character against the State of Gwalior, amounting to a supercession of the Maharanee's authority, and the transference of all power, in an unlawful manner, to himself.

6. The Governor-General in Council will not permit any subject of the State of Gwalior thus to supersede the authority of his Sovereign.

7. You are authorized to communicate to the chiefs this intention of the Governor-General in Council, and you will make known to them, that the Governor-General in Council considers the Dada Khasjee Walla, and him alone, to be the obstacle to the re-establishment of friendly relations between the British Government and the State of Gwalior.

8. On the delivery of the Dada Khasjee Walla to you, or on his expulsion from the territories of Gwalior being duly notified to you, you will announce to the Maharanee, and to the chiefs, that every obstacle to your return to Gwalior is removed, it being understood that the Dada Khasjee Walla is never to be permitted to reside within the Gwalior territory, and that that is the condition of your return.

I have, &c.,

F. CURRIE.

No. 112.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, October* 30, 1843.

WITH reference to my letter to your address of the 28th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that after the dispatch of my letter above alluded to, I heard that Bapoo Sahib Setowlea Deshmookh had openly joined the Maharaj Campoo, and had taken up his quarters there; on the 28th instant, Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea also joined them, as did Oodajee Rao Khatkeea on the 29th, with several other Sirdars of less note, their declared object being to cause the surrender of the Dada Khasjee Walla into their hands, with the view to re-establish the usual amicable relations between the British and their own Government.

2. In the course of the day of the 29th, a party of sepoys from the Maharaj Campoo went down to the Palace, and demanded that the Khasjee Walla should be given up to them, which was done, I believe by the Ranee, on condition of his not being beaten or maltreated by the troops; he was then put into a palankeen, and taken into the Maharaj Campoo, where he is kept in confinement.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

3. I had a letter, by express camel, from Bapoo Setowlea Deshmookh, this forenoon, informing me of what himself, and the other Chiefs, had done, which he hoped would be approved of, as they had acted, as they did, with no other view than that of re-establishing the usual good understanding between the two Governments, and hoping that I would reply to his letter, and inform him that they had acted correctly.

4. It is fortunate that, during the whole of these disturbances, a sword has not been drawn nor a drop of blood spilt, which could not certainly have been expected from such an undisciplined body of men.

5. It is my intention to proceed immediately to Gwalior, whenever the Khasjee Walla may be delivered up to me, and renew the same friendly intercourse with the Durbar as formerly.

6. Should he be delivered up to me, which I trust he will be in a very few days, it is my intention to send him in, under a strong guard, to Agra, with a request that Major-General Littler may send him down by water, under a sufficient party to Benares, where he is to be delivered over to the charge of the Governor-General's Agent there, until orders are received in regard to him.

7. I shall report to you again immediately, that I may hear what is determined upon in regard to the Khasjee Walla.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

No. 113.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Fort William, October* 31, 1843.

THE Governor-General in Council, observing in the Gwalior Diary, that it has been represented to the Maharanee that the return of the brother of the Mama Sahib with his daughter, betrothed to the Maharajah in May last, may be deemed a sufficient satisfaction by the British Government, and induce the withdrawal of all demands for the delivery, or expulsion, of the Dada Khasjee Walla, I am directed to instruct you to cause it to be made known to the Maharanee, and to the Chiefs, that as the Governor-General was not consulted with respect to the betrothal of the Maharajah to the niece of the Mama Sahib, his Lordship has no intention of taking any part in any future proceedings relating thereto.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE

No. 114.

The Agent to the Governor-General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Jhansi, October* 31, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to state, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, that I yesterday received information, through a private channel, of the surrender, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 29th instant, of the Dada Khasjee Walla, to the Maharaj Campoo, consisting of seven battalions, under the command of Bapoo Setowlea, the adopted son of the late Bala Baee, the widow of Madhojee Scindiah, who is a friend of good order, and a faithful, though not able, servant of the State of Gwalior.

2. It is said that these battalions, urged by some indignities offered to their Chief, and by the belief, that the usurpation of this minister was the sole cause of the interruption to amicable relations between the Gwalior Court and the British Government, besieged the Palace for three days, and threatened to destroy it with their twenty-eight guns, unless the offender was made over to them. I conclude that he will be sent to Dholepore, to Colonel Spiers, to be disposed of.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

No. 115.

Minute by the Governor-General of India.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

(Extract.) *Fort William, November* 1, 1843.

THE British Government has now, for many years, assumed the rights, and performed the obligations, of the paramount Power in India within the Sutledj.

It is impossible, therefore, to take a partial and insulated view of our relations with any one State within that limit.

Least of all can such view be taken of our relations with the State of Gwalior, the most important to which our system applies.

Any relaxation of our system with respect to that State could not fail to be felt in every part of India, affecting our position with respect to all the other States of Hindostan.

It matters not whether our position as the paramount and controlling Power has been forced upon us by circumstances, or has been the settled object of our arms and policy. We, of the present day, must maintain what we find established; for to recede from that position once acquired would be to draw upon ourselves the hostility of many States, and to shake the con - dence of all in the continuance of our military preponderance, by which alone all we have was won, and can be preserved.

Nor while, by receding from that position, we endangered our own existence, should we fail, at the same time, to bring upon all the States now dependent upon us the most afflicting calamities. The withdrawal of our restraining hand would let loose all the elements of confusion. Redress for the daily occurring grievances of the several States against each other would again be sought, not from the superintending justice of the British Government, but from the armed reprisals of the injured; and bad ambition, availing itself of the love of plunder and of war, which pervades so large a portion of the population of India, would again expose to devastation countries which, under our protection, have enjoyed many of the advantages of peace.

To maintain, therefore, unimpaired, the position we now hold, is a duty, not to ourselves alone, but to humanity. The adoption of new views of policy, weakness under the name of moderation, and pusillanimity under that of forbearance, would not avert from our own subjects, and from our own territories, the evils we let loose upon India; and the only result of false measures would be to remove the scene of a contest, altogether inevitable, from Gwalior to Allahabad, there to be carried on with diminished force, a disheartened army, and a disaffected people.

The State of Gwalior is altogether peculiar. It is composed of many scattered territories in Hindostan and the Deccan, bound together by no common interest or feeling amongst the people, but coerced solely by an ill-paid and ill-disciplined army, which is neither itself national, nor generally commanded by natives of the country. The Maharajah, a boy of poor parentage, and altogether uneducated, not descended from any one of the family of Scindiah who has possessed sovereign authority, but from a remote ancestor of those by whom sovereignty was acquired, elected by the Zenana, and the Chiefs of the army, for their sole benefit, not for that of the people, exists only by our sufferance to keep together, under some nominal Government, these extensive scattered territories, everywhere adjoining ours, or intermixed with ours, and those of our tributary and dependent allies. It is not to us alone, but to all our allies, a matter of the first interest, that, within these territories, crime should be repressed, not encouraged; and that the civil and military authorities should afford their cordial and zealous co-operation in the measures necessary for the maintenance of tranquillity upon the frontier. Such co-operation we have never generally received. The private interests of the persons invested with authority by the Durbar have but too often conflicted with the punctual execution, even of the best intended orders, where such have been given.

Under a weak and corrupt Administration, the condition of the country, and of the people, has rapidly deteriorated; oppression and distress have necessarily increased the disposition to live by plunder, rather than by labour;

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

and the same misgovernment which has created criminals within the territories of the Gwalior State, has given refuge within those territories to criminals from our own.

If such have been the consequences, even under our late relations with the State of Gwalior, which gave to us much of influence, occasionally exerted with effect and obvious advantage, for the punishment of offenders, and for the exclusion of bad men from office and command, it is not difficult to foresee the consequences which would ensue, were all intervention on our part withdrawn, and all the elements of evil left uncontrolled in their operation, practically to give impunity to crime in Central India.

On the decease of the late Maharajah, the British Government readily acknowledged the succession of the present Maharajah. He was the member of the family of Scindiah, nearest to the deceased Sovereign by blood. He was adopted by the Maharanee, the widow of the late Maharajah, and his claim was recognized by the Chiefs and Army of Gwalior.

But the Maharajah is an uneducated boy of nine, the Maharanee a girl of twelve; and it was necessary that the Government should be intrusted to some capable and responsible person.

The maternal uncle of the late Maharajah was, with the entire concurrence of the British Government, chosen by the Chiefs as Regent; and the Chiefs were distinctly informed, that he would be considered solely responsible for the Government, and have our support.

This announcement was represented as appearing to give general satisfaction.

For three months, affairs were quietly conducted under the Regent, with some little occasional movement of petulance on the part of the Maharanee, but of short duration; and, arrangements having been made, by which the Nurungee, an influential slave-girl, was removed from Gwalior, and ultimately a marriage, with the apparently willing acquiescence of the Maharanee, having been contracted between the young Maharajah and the niece of the Regent, all seemed to indicate that he had consolidated his authority. In all probability, the very measure by which he thought he had consolidated it, the marriage of his niece to the Maharajah, was the very circumstance which led to his downfall. Represented to the Maharanee as leading to her supercession in dignity and in power, it enabled the Dada Khasjee Walla to effect the abrupt expulsion of the Regent from Gwalior.

The representations made by the British Resident were of no effect. The successful rival of the Regent became all-powerful. The Christian officers were, with few exceptions, ill-treated and turned out of the camp by the soldiers. Persons who had been deprived of their offices on our representations, were restored. Offices were taken from those who were supposed to be favorable to the maintenance of friendly relations with us; and Gwalior has exhibited to all India the example of a Regent, to whom our support had been promised, expelled from the territory he governed, and of a successor, whose acts shew him to be hostile to our interests, established in power, in despite of our remonstrances. In Europe, there do not exist between any two States the peculiar relations under which the expulsion of one Minister who might be approved, and the elevation of another who might be obnoxious, could be viewed as justifying intervention.

In Europe, there is no paramount State. The relations of a paramount Power to a dependent State create in India rights and duties altogether different from those which can exist in Europe between States subject to one admitted international law, and controlled in the exercise of their individual power by the general opinion of the Great Republic of States, to which they belong; but, even in Europe, a condition of affairs in any country which manifestly threatened the general repose, would not long be suffered to exist; and the combination of the leading Powers would effect that which, in India, must be effected by the British Government alone.

When the existing relations between the State of Gwalior and the British Government are considered, it is impossible to view the expulsion of the Mama Sahib, and the elevation of the Dada Khasjee Walla to the Ministry, otherwise than as an affront of the gravest character offered to the British Government by that successful intriguer in the Zenana of Gwalior, and by the disorganized army by which he has been supported. That army of 30,000 men,

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

with a very numerous artillery, under the direction of a person who has obtained, and can only retain, his post in despite of the British Government, is within a few marches of the capital of the North-Western Provinces.

The frontiers of the Gwalior State, for a great distance, adjoin ours in the lately disturbed districts of Saugor. They adjoin the territories of the Chiefs of Bundelcund, and so scattered are they as to touch the dominions of almost all our allies in Malwa, while they extend beyond the Nerbudda, and even to the Taptee.

Everywhere along this line the most cordial and zealous co-operation of the Gwalior authorities is essential to the maintenance of tranquillity; and we know that, under the present Minister, the most we can expect, that such co-operation will be coldly withheld, if, indeed, it should not be covertly given to the plunderers we would repress. Under any circumstances, to permit the lengthened continuance of this state of things would have been inconsistent with the honor and interests of our Government, and of our allies;—a hostile Minister, with a large and ready army, watching us, and threatening us from Gwalior; while plunderers, along the extended frontier, fostered by his sufferance, if not by his protection, would soon destroy all the confidence which has hitherto been placed in our Government, and must materially weaken our power.

Still, under ordinary circumstances, we might perhaps have waited upon time, and have abstained from the immediate adoption of measures of coercion, expecting the restoration of our influence at Gwalior, from the disunion manifest amongst the chiefs, and the usual vicissitudes of an Indian Court. But the events which have recently occurred at Lahore, will not permit the resort to a policy suited only to a state of general tranquillity in India.

Within three marches of the Sutledj is an army of 70,000 men, confident in its own strength, proud of its various successes against its neighbours, desirous of war and of plunder, and under no discipline or control. It may be hoped, it may perhaps be expected, that no hostile act on the part of this army will occur to produce a war upon the Sutledj, but it would be unpardonable were we not to take every possible precaution against such an event; and no precaution appears to be more necessary, than that of rendering our rear, and our communications, secure by the re-establishment of a friendly Government at Gwalior.

There must, however, be a most careful and accurate calculation of the extent of means, and also of the time, required for completing any military operation, if such should eventually be found necessary for that purpose. If our army should appear to have involved itself in any operation demanding greater means than may have been appropriated to it, or in any operation of a seemingly protracted nature, the view of our force, so occupied, would be an irresistible incentive to Sikh inroad, at least of a desultory, if not of a more serious, character.

If, on the other hand, our success in any operation undertaken on the side of Gwalior should be at once rapid and decisive in its results, no measure would more certainly tend to prevent all movements across the Sutledj, as well as to establish our reputation and our authority in Central India.

It is so desirable to re-establish visibly our influence at Gwalior without delay, by the expulsion of the Dada Khasjee Walla, and thus to have freely disposable the force now assembling in Bundelcund and at Agra, that it would seem to be most prudent to confine to that one point any requisition addressed to the Durbar of Gwalior. By thus separating the cause of the Dada Khasjee Walla from that of all the other Chiefs, we shall deprive him of their support, and they will see their interest in facilitating a reconciliation with the British Government. The expulsion of the Dada Khasjee Walla will give us, for a time at least, a predominant influence *de facto* at Gwalior, and the example will be felt in the exercise of our influence elsewhere.

A predominant influence *de facto*, well and judiciously employed, will place within our easy and early reach the attainment of all just objects of policy; of these, the first in importance is certainly the reduction of the army, for whose benefit alone the Gwalior Government has so long existed, and which has been the real ruler of the State.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

This reduction should bear, in the first instance, upon the regiments of Jacob and Alexander, which have sustained the cause of the Dada Khasjee Walla; at the same time it is obvious, that a reduction of the army is a measure of much delicacy, and requiring much management; and it cannot but be feared, that of the disbanded soldiers, not a few would become plunderers.

The increase of the contingent is also, on general grounds, expedient: the nomination of officers, who may be depended upon, along the frontier, is a measure obviously necessary. All these things a *de facto* predominance would ultimately give, without a Treaty; and no Treaty, without such influence, would secure; but to press now, while men's minds may be in an excited state, the formal concession of all these points at once, and especially the reduction of the army, could hardly fail to lead to the collision it is most our desire and interest to avoid.

These are the general views I entertain upon the subject of our present position with respect to Gwalior, and of the course to be pursued.

In what manner they should be practically carried out, and what modification they may eventually undergo, must depend, in a great measure, upon events as they arise, rapidly succeeding each other, as they do in India, and, in a few days, changing the whole aspect of affairs.

It has, however, seemed to me to be expedient to place on record this general statement of my present impressions, on leaving the Council to repair to Agra, where I shall be close to the scene where the events are to take place, and at hand to adapt the measures which are to be pursued, to the actual position of affairs.

To obtain reparation for an affront, which, if left unpunished, would affect our reputation and our influence at every Durbar in India; to secure the tranquillity of our frontier, and of that of our allies, by the future cordial co-operation of the officers of the Durbar of Gwalior in its preservation; and to diminish an army, which is the real master of the Gwalior State, and placed within a few marches of our second capital;—

These appear to be the just and legitimate objects to be held in view; but the time and manner of their accomplishment must, as I have said, depend upon circumstances, and be governed by a general view of our position in every part of India.

ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 116.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Commander-in-chief in India.

Sir, *Dholepore, November* 1, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you that, from the reports received to-day, from the Lushkur, or Camp at Gwalior, there appears to still be a considerable commotion amongst the troops.

2. The Jhinsee or Grand Park of Artillery, with a battalion attached to it, named the Futteh Pultun, also another named the Rama Pultun, which formerly belonged to Colonel Jacob's camp, but which a short time ago mutinied against him, and left his brigade, with four battalions belonging to Major Alexander's brigade, appear to be determined to oppose the Chiefs, alluded to in my letter of the 30th ultimo, and the troops who have attached themselves to them.

3. The principal instigators of these troops to such a line of conduct, appear to be Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra, the Ranee's father, and two or three of the people belonging to the interior of the Palace, ladies and servants.

4. I trust that the Chiefs will be able to put them down, and bring them to their way of thinking without resorting to force.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

No. 117.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Dholepore, November* 6, 1843.

WITH reference to the copy of my letter of the 1st instant, addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that the commotion amongst the troops at Gwalior still continues.

2. The Maharaj Campoo, with which are the Chiefs, and two other corps, are still firm to the purpose of retaining the Khasjee Walla in their possession, and say that they will commit no act of hostility, unless attacked, when they will do their best to defend themselves, and disperse those who are drawn up against them, as detailed in the 2nd paragraph of my letter of the 1st instant.

3. The troops opposed to the Maharaj Campoo demand the surrender of the Dada Khasjee Walla to them, as also of the persons of Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea: the party to which these troops belong is that of the Maharanee, who has, as her advisers, her father Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra, Oodajee Rao Khatkeea (who did not join the other Chiefs, as reported in my letter of the 30th ultimo), the Moollanjee, and an Agent of the Khasjee Walla, named Chumajee Bhow, an old man of about seventy years of age, who lives within the Palace, and is as great an intriguer and creator of disturbances as the Dada Khasjee Walla himself.

4. The two parties thus opposed to each other are nearly equal in point of numbers, but the Baee and her advisers having the command of the State treasures gives her party a great advantage.

5. Colonel Jacob and his ten battalions, with fifty guns, have hitherto stood neutral, but I have learned from the ukhbar, which came in to-day, that he is taking a more decided part in favour of the Chiefs, and the Maharaj Campoo; if they (the Chiefs) can persuade him to join them, there is no doubt that no opposition will be attempted against the wishes of the principal Chiefs.

6. The whole of the disturbance might have been avoided, had the Chiefs at once sent over the Khasjee Walla to me, but they delayed, and deliberated, until the Baee's party gained over the troops now attached to their cause. I have advised the Chiefs to send off the Khasjee Walla to me, under a strong party of horse, if they can possibly manage to get him out of their camp.

7. I inclose a copy of a khureeta which I addressed to the Bapoo Deshmookh, on the receipt of his letter announcing to me that the Dada Khasjee Walla had been delivered over to him.

8. I also inclose a copy of a khureeta which I addressed direct to the Maharanee, in regard to the great satisfaction I experienced at her having given up the Khasjee Walla, which letter I sent to her by express camel, to be delivered at the Palace. I likewise sent a copy of it to Ram Rao Phalkeea, with a letter, of which the inclosure is a copy. To these letters I have not, as yet, received any reply.

9. On the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, I thought it requisite, with reference to the instructions which it contained, relative to the mode of communicating its purport to the Durbar and Chiefs, to furnish the Meer Moonshee of the Residency with the purport of it in person, and to send him in with it, to be read in open Durbar. I also addressed a khureeta to her Highness, a copy of which is inclosed, informing her that I had sent in the Moonshee for that purpose.

10. He was furnished, too, with a copy of my khureeta to her Highness' address of the 13th ultimo, which I understand was kept back by the Khasjee Walla; this he was likewise desired to read to her.

11. He had also written instructions to signify to the Maharanee, that if she did not consent to delivering up the Khasjee Walla, she would furnish carriage and a small escort to bring over the records and property belonging to the Residency to this place.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

Inclosure 1 in No. 117.

The Resident at Gwalior to Bapoo Setowlea Deshmookh.

Dholepore, October 30, 1843.

I HAVE received your letter, dated 29th October, stating that, from the time I left Gwalior, you have been doing all in your power to get that evil-disposed person, the Dada Khasjee Walla, seized, and that you have now succeeded in doing so. I was much gratified by the accounts which I observed in the ukhbar at the part you had taken in inducing the Baee to order the Dada Khasjee Walla to be placed in confinement in the lines of your brigade, and congratulate you upon having carried a measure so well calculated to improve the friendship subsisting between the two States, and the general prosperity of the country. Your conduct upon this occasion redounds greatly to your credit, and I shall have much satisfaction in bringing it to the favourable notice of the Governor-General. I strongly recommend that the Baee should be induced, as was mentioned in my letter, dated 13th October, to make the Dada Khasjee Walla over to me, to be dealt with as the Governor-General may be pleased to direct.

Inclosure 2 in No. 117.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

Dholepore, November 1, (or *October* 31,) 1843.

I AM glad to find, from the ukhbar, that the Dada Khasjee Walla, the author of the present disordered state of affairs, and who would, if he was allowed to continue his course, bring ruin on the State, has been seized. I congratulate your Highness upon the good sense and foresight which you have displayed upon this occasion; and, as there can be no hope of any efficient Government being formed so long as he or his partisans are allowed to hold any public situations, I recommend that you should make him over to the British Government, to be dealt with as the Governor-General of India may be pleased to direct. His Lordship could not fail to be gratified by such a mark of your reliance upon his protection, and, in that case, I should have no hesitation in returning at once to Gwalior. Disturbances appear still to prevail in the lines of Major Alexander's Brigade, and the Jhinsee, and these must have an injurious effect upon the general tranquillity of the country. I recommend measures for their suppression to your Highness's most serious attention.

Inclosure 3 in No. 117.

The Resident at Gwalior to Ram Rao Phalkeea, the Durbar Vakeel.

Dholepore, November 1, 1843.

I INCLOSE a copy of a khureeta which I have forwarded by a shootur sowar for delivery to Her Highness the Tara Baee. I have sent it direct to Her Highness, as I am apprehensive that he might have a difficulty in reaching your camp, or you might find some in gaining access to Her Highness. The present disturbances would have been obviated, had the Chiefs, who have seized the Dada Khasjee Walla, sent him to Dholepore, and made him over to me.

Inclosure 4 in No. 117.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

November 4, 1843.

I HAVE frequently represented to your Highness the necessity of expelling the Dada Khasjee Walla from the territories of Gwalior, because he is well known to be inimical to both Governments, to that of Gwalior, and to the British Government. His ill-will and evil disposition have been shewn in many instances, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. Besides these instances, I have heard that a letter, which I did myself the honor to address to your Highness on the 13th ultimo, has been detained by him, and the contents concealed from your Highness.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to send Moolvee Jafir Ali, the Meer Moonshee of the Residency, to Gwalior, in order that he may explain to your Highness and the Chiefs of the Gwalior Durbar, the wishes of the Governor-General. It is highly advisable that the Dada Khasjee Walla should, without delay, be expelled from the territories of Gwalior, or the long and intimate friendship which has subsisted between the two Governments will be interrupted.

I have directed the Moonshee (above mentioned) to explain the purport of a letter, of date 25th October, 1843, from the Secretary to Government to my address.

No. 118.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Dholepore, November* 7, 1843.

IN continuation of my letter of date the 6th instant, I have the honor to report the following circumstances connected with the mission of the Meer Moonshee to Gwalior.

2. It appears that he arrived at the Residency early on the morning of the 5th, and in the morning went to the Durbar, where the principal Chiefs were assembled. After the usual compliments, he presented my letter (a translation of which formed an inclosure of my letter to your address of date the 6th instant), which was read in the presence of the Chiefs.

3. After which, the Moonshee explained the purport of your letter of date 25th ultimo, and stated that he had been directed to say, that the delivery of the Khasjee Walla was the only means of preventing the advance of our troops, and restoring friendship.

4. The Maharanee stated, that the Dada Khasjee Walla had already been confined by her orders. The Moonshee replied, that the Resident had been much pleased at hearing of his imprisonment, but requested he might be sent to Dholepore.

5. The Maharanee remarked, that this was the first instance that the prisoners of the Gwalior State had been demanded by the British Government. The Moonshee rejoined, that this was the first instance in which any subject of Gwalior had effected an interruption of the amicable relations between the two Governments.

6. The Baee remarked, that there had been nothing in the proceedings of the Durbar, which could authorise the advance of British troops across the frontier. The Moonshee replied, that the Governor-General and the Resident regarded the Baee as their daughter; that the advance of the troops would only be to chastise her enemies, as well as those of the British; that the Governor-General could not allow evil-disposed persons, for their own private interest, to interrupt the long standing friendship which had hitherto subsisted.

7. The Baee replied, that she should not oppose our troops, and, therefore, what was the necessity of their being sent? The Moonshee said, the troops would punish the evil-disposed persons who had caused the rupture.

8. The Baee said, the evil-disposed person (the Dada) has been confined;

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

let the Resident return. The Moonshee replied that, until the Khasjee Walla was given up, the Resident could not return, and begged he might be sent to Dholepore.

9. The Baee said, that every thing could easily be settled, and that an answer should be given on the next day; and Her Highness remarked frequently that the Dada was in confinement, and should receive any punishment which the Resident thought proper; on which the Moonshee replied that, as long as the Dada remained at Gwalior, there was no hope of affairs being satisfactorily settled; that, by giving away money and jagheers, he had contrived to form a party; and that constant disturbances must be expected if he remained.

10. After this, the Moonshee asked Bulwunt Rao (the Meer Moonshee of the Durbar), and Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra (the Baee's father), whether the khureeta, sent by me on the 13th ultimo, had reached Her Highness: they both declared they had never heard even of its arrival. The Moonshee then addressed Her Highness, pointing out the gross misconduct of the Dada Khasjee, in having received a letter from the Resident, containing the wishes of the Governor-General, and having omitted to make known its contents to Her Highness. The Baee made no reply.

11. The Moonshee states, that he thinks there was some person sitting with the Baee, behind the purdah, who explained to her the contents of my letter, and instructed her what to say, during the conversation.

12. On the evening of the 6th, the Meer Moonshee attended again at the Durbar. When the Chiefs were assembled, Moonshee Bulwunt Rao said, that he had been directed by the Baee, to ask the Meer Moonshee to ascertain who were the persons whom the Resident considered as having assisted the Dada Khasjee Walla; he replied, that he had been directed to demand merely the surrender of the Khasjee Walla, upon whose delivery the Resident would return, and all minor points could easily be adjusted, and requested an answer might be given to my khureeta.

13. The Meer Moonshee was informed that the Maharanee wished him to remain at Gwalior four or five days. He replied that, if Her Highness would state that the Dada should be given up in four days, he would of course remain, but that otherwise, he must consider himself bound to return to Dholepore.

14. The Baee said, that the Dada Khasjee Walla was not in her power, and therefore she could not promise that he should be given up; and wished that Bapoo Setowlea should be sent for, and consulted, after which, an answer should be written to my khureeta. The Moonshee was directed to attend at the Durbar on the next day.

15. The Meer Moonshee reports, that the 3rd day after the Khasjee Walla had been given up to the Maharaj Campoo, a message was sent to Bapoo Sahib Setowlea, directing his attendance at the Durbar; that he proceeded with his followers, but was directed to come alone; that he received information, that there was a plot to seize him, and therefore returned back, and that since that time he had not been persuaded to attend the Durbar.

16. The Moonshee further reports, that the Baee is very much displeased with Sumbajee Angria, and Ram Rao Phalkeea, declaring that she will not see them, that she will send the Dada Khasjee Walla, but that she will certainly also remove these two persons. This dislike of the Baee to these persons, is attributed to those who have supported the Khasjee Walla, and who fear that if Ram Rao and Sumbajee get into power, they will point out the persons by whose assistance the Khasjee Walla has been able to work so much mischief. The lines of the Jhinsee and the Maharaj Campoo appear to have been much quieter since the Moonshee's arrival at Gwalior.

17. The mother of Major Alexander, of Scindiah's army, together with a slave-girl, by name Rutnee, and the grandmother of the Baee, and Cheema Bhow, are the persons who are constantly about the Baee, and, being in the interest of the Dada Khasjee Walla, prevent Her Highness from acceding to his being delivered over to the British Government.

18. The translation of your letter, of date the 30th ultimo, regarding his Lordship's intention of coming to Agra by dawk, reached Gwalior late on the 6th ultimo. I hope to report regarding it to-morrow.

19. In the mean time, I have written to the Baee again to-day, pointing out that at first Her Highness had been requested to punish the Dada Khasjee Walla, or to confine him, but that since then his gross misconduct in detaining

a khureeta addressed to her, had rendered it necessary, that he should be banished from the country altogether; and, as the presence of the Meer Moonshee at Gwalior, will only tend to prolong the discussion, I have directed him, together with the few remaining Residency servants at Gwalior, and remaining portion of the escort, to join me at this place.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

No. 119.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, November* 10, 1843.

IN continuation of my letters of the 6th and 7th instant, to the address of your predecessor in office, Mr. Thomason, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General, a report of the proceedings (with its translation into English) at the Gwalior Durbar, of the Meer Moonshee of this Residency, up to the 8th instant.

2. From which his Lordship will observe, that the Baee and her party appear to be determined not to give up the Khasjee Walla to the British Government, though she had received the khureeta alluded to in the 19th paragraph of my letter of the 7th instant, a translation of which is inclosed: the Chiefs of the opposite party seem firmly determined not to release him.

3. At the earnest request of Bapoo Setowlea Deshmookh, and the other two Chiefs with him, I addressed a letter (a copy and translation of which is inclosed) to Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra (the Baee's father), to Oodajee Khatkeea, to Colonel Jacob, and to Major Alexander, calling upon them to use their best endeavours to assist the three other Chiefs above alluded to, in putting down the present commotions, and restoring order to the State.

4. Goorpurra (Her Highness's father) seems determined to stand by the Khasjee Walla. Oodajee appears also to be attached to his cause, though he has received much attention, and not a few favors, from myself, and other Residents at this Court. Colonel Jacob appears to wish to remain neutral, or to afford but very limited assistance; and Mrs. Alexander, I am convinced, is the contriver and worker of much mischief; the letter to me, from Major Alexander, and in reply to mine, alluded to in the Meer Moonshee's proceedings, is merely complimentary.

5. Bapoo Sahib Setowlea Deshmookh, Sumbajee Angria, and Ram Rao Phalkeea, with the officers and men of the Maharaj Campoo, are the only individuals, or body of men, who have been active in the seizure of the Khasjee Walla, and who have the restoration of the former friendly relations between the two States at heart, and wish to put down the present commotions and intrigues.

6. Colonel Baptiste Felose is friendly to the party of the Chiefs, and would assist them, had he it in his power; but of this he was deprived by the Khasjee Walla, shortly after the commencement of these intrigues, as I formerly reported, and which will be in the recollection of his Lordship.

7. The Meer Moonshee of the Residency has been directed to return immediately to Dholepore, with the Residency records of every description, and the few remaining office-people and servants who had been left there; there will be some public and private property left there, which cannot be easily removed, but a party of Nujeebs, and a few of the Bazaar Police, will look after it, should the authorities at Gwalior not receive charge of it.

8. Perhaps the real state of parties at Gwalior, and the incapacity of its present Government, cannot be more truly depicted than by the following extract from the ukhbar of the 3rd instant:—"All parties say that there are difficulties on all sides; that the Baee is young and inexperienced; the Goorpurra has not sense sufficient for such a crisis.

"Both parties are afraid of the treachery of each other, and no one is trusted by either party.

"The Baee's party wish Bapoo Sahib to come to Durbar and consult; but it is impossible that the Goorpurra can give him confidence that he will not be seized.

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"The Bapoo Sahib wishes to go to Durbar and consult, but wishes Colonel Jacob to stand security against treachery.

"Colonel Jacob is alarmed, as both the Bapoo Sahib and the Goorpurra are powerful; there are no means in his power of doing anything, if either of them act treacherously.

"Under these circumstances, there appears no way of settling differences. Mrs. Alexander goes constantly to the Palace, and is much consulted." And, in addition to the above obstacles to any amicable arrangement being effected, I would beg to point out that, of those persons now about the Baee, not one is superior in intelligence to her father the Goorpurra, whose dulness is proverbial.

9. The unfortunate Baee is greatly to be pitied; however good her intentions may be, she is too young and inexperienced to have any judgment of her own, in points of such importance, and at such a crisis; she is surrounded by imbecile men, and silly slave-girls.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 119.

Report made by Moolvee Jafir Ali, Meer Moonshee of the Gwalior Residency, of the state of affairs at Gwalior, November 8, 1843.

THE Resident's orders, of date 7th November, together with a letter to the Maharanee, and its copy, and letters to Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra, and Oodajee Khatkeea, and Ram Rao Phalkeea, and Major Alexander, and Colonel Jacob have arrived; and the following steps have been taken to carry out the orders regarding the letter to the Baee in Durbar, and returning to Dholepore, together with the Government property for which carriage could be found, and leaving the remainder in charge of the Durbar.

Immediately on the receipt of the above orders, I went to the Maharaj Campoo, and gave the letter to the Durbar Vakeel (Ram Rao Phalkeea), who, with Bapoo Sahib Deshmookh and Sumbajee Angria, were much delighted with the contents of the letter, and said, they felt highly flattered by hearing from the Resident, and strongly advised that the letters for the other Chiefs should be speedily forwarded to them, saying, much good might be expected from the letters being given to the Chiefs. I then urged, that the Khasjee Walla should be sent to Dholepore. The three Chiefs, above mentioned, remarked, that the Resident must be well aware that they had run considerable risk in their anxiety to meet the wishes of the English Government, and that, therefore, they were not likely themselves to make any difficulty about sending him (the Dada) to Dholepore; but the real fact was, that the Baee would not consent, and the Campoo was surrounded on all sides by the trenches of the Jhinsee and Alexander's troops. How could they send off the Dada? If they were to do so, and the opposite party charged from all sides, much bloodshed must be expected, and the result would be uncertain; but, as long as they breathed, the Dada Khasjee Walla should never be set at liberty, and, if possible, they would send him to the Resident. But, that their difficulty was, that their Sepoys demanded their pay, which the Durbar refused to give. On the contrary, the Durbar held out the prospect of reward, in addition to payment of arrears, on condition that the troops secured the release of the Khasjee Walla. However, by the blessing of God, and the prosperity of the Resident hitherto, notwithstanding the non-payment of the troops, the three Chiefs above mentioned (Ram Rao Phalkeea, Bapoo Sahib Deshmookh, and Sumbajee Angria) still held their party together, and were devoted to the wishes of the English Government, and earnestly hoped that friendship might be preserved between the two Governments. But up to that time, the evil-disposed persons had not ceased their mischievous machinations, which caused delay in the delivery of the Khasjee Walla. They requested me to explain the above circumstances to the Resident. After this, I went to the house of Colonel Jacob, to whom I gave the Resident's letter, and explained to him the purport of the khureeta for the Maharanee. Colonel Jacob said, that he heartily wished that the wishes of the English Government should be complied with,

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

and friendship preserved, and, therefore, he had not interfered to prevent the Dada from being taken from the palace, or it would have been impossible for the people in the Maharaj Campoo to have taken him away; and that he (Colonel Jacob) was doing, and would do, all in his power to induce the Baee to accede to the wishes of the English Government; that no one could oppose the British troops, but that the fact was, that the Baee was a child, and had no judgment; that Rutnee Kuneez, Chuma Bhow (the Khasjee's agent), and the mother of Major Alexander instructed Her Highness what to do, and what to say, and that the Baee always followed their advice; that Goorpurra (the father of the Baee) was a silly, foolish person, who had no discrimination; that he (Colonel Jacob) had frequently spoken to him (the Goorpurra) that he, being the Baee's father, was the only person who could really instruct Her Highness, to whom he could say whatever he liked, and even, if necessary, could box her ears; but he (the Goorpurra) was so devoted to the Khasjee Walla, that he created difficulties regarding his being sent to Dholepore. Colonel Jacob said he would again urge the point in Durbar, and begged that I would assure the Resident, that he was most anxious to meet the wishes of the English Government. After this conversation with Colonel Jacob, I went towards the Residency, and on the road met a servant of Moollanjee, who told me that his master had been ordered to deliver a message to me from the Baee, and wished to come for that purpose to my house; I said that I would attend the Durbar in the evening, and would speak with Moollanjee there; but, on my arrival at my house, I found Moollanjee there, who said to me, in private, that the Baee had directed him to say that she had been put into power by the Governor-General, by whose patronage the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Scindiah had been placed on the Guddee. Since the Governor-General had done this, why should he send an army to dethrone the Maharajah? Everything had been obtained by the assistance of the English Government, who could, as they thought proper, govern that country themselves, or leave the power with the Baee and Maharajah. A single chuprassee could ensure the fulfilment of their orders, what therefore was the necessity of an army being sent? I said, "The army will come to remove the Khasjee Walla." Moollanjee replied, "That the Baee said that the Khasjee Walla was already in confinement, and should receive such punishment as the Governor-General and the Resident might think proper; and that he should be confined in any part of the Gwalior territories which they might select; and that he should not be released until they gave their consent; that by this arrangement the wishes of the English Government would be obtained, and the Gwalior Durbar saved from much humiliation." The Moollanjee also urged, "That hitherto such had been the custom, and that if the Dada Khasjee Walla was sent to Dholepore, the Durbar would suffer much in the estimation of its own subjects." Moollanjee also remarked, "That he was sure, that the Governor-General would not humiliate those whom he himself has so greatly honored."

I said, "That a letter for the Baee had this day arrived, in which it was written that since the Khasjee Walla had detained the khureeta of the 13th ultimo, it was necessary that he should be severely punished, and, therefore, that he must be made over to the English Government." After this the Moollanjee departed, and, in the evening, I attended the Durbar, where Major Alexander, and all the Sirdars were assembled. I shewed the letters, for Jeswunt Rao Goorpurra and Oodajee Khatkeea, to those officers, who both stated that, though they had done all in their power to explain matters to the Baee, she would not understand them properly; and the Goorpurra added that, though Bapoo Sahib had been repeatedly summoned, he refused to attend the Durbar, and how then could matters be adjusted? I replied, "That I myself had witnessed the position of the Bapoo Sahib, that I was convinced that he never would do anything improper, and asked why they had dug trenches round his encampment; that, if the trenches were removed, and the Bapoo Sahib summoned, he (directly he was assured of safety) would attend the Durbar. I remarked also, that in addition to this, the Baee herself declined giving the order for the delivery of the Khasjee Walla, and, such being the case, the Bapoo Sahib's attendance was a matter of little consequence." The Goorpurra then observed, "That all this disturbance had been brought about by those three people (Ram Rao Phalkeea, Sumbajee Angria, and Bapoo Sahib Deshmookh)." I replied, "That all the difficulties had been occasioned by such misstate-

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

ments as the one just made;" and I also said, "If you, who are the Baee's father, say such things, why should not others repeat them, and, of course, the Baee will never consent to the delivery of the Khasjee Walla." He (the Goorpurra) remained silent. Afterwards Moonshee Bulwunt Rao said, "That the khureeta of the 13th ultimo, which the Khasjee Walla had lost, had that day been found, and the Baee had ordered that, whenever I came to the Durbar, it was to be read;" it was accordingly read. After which, I read aloud the khureeta from the Resident, of date 7th instant. The Baee asked, whether I had received her message from the Moollanjee. I replied, "That I had done so, and that, in answer to it, I begged to quote the words of the khureeta of the 7th instant." I added, "That it appeared to me, since the Governor-General had given an order, that the Resident had no choice left." The Baee remarked, "That, in the khureeta of the 13th October, an option of three things was given, and that Her Highness would now select one, viz., to keep the Khasjee Walla in such place of confinement as might be pointed out, for which proceeding there were several precedents, as many people, who had offended the English Government, had received such punishment by the rulers of the Gwalior State, as was thought adequate by the British." I said, "That it never before had happened that any one had been guilty of such misconduct as the Khasjee Walla; besides which, in the khureeta of the 13th ultimo, it was pointed out, as the best measure, that the Dada Khasjee Walla should be delivered over to the British Government, and that less than this would not now give satisfaction, and that his delivery to the English Government would assuredly be brought about in some way or other, which I had for the last two days endeavoured to explain to Her Highness." After this, I asked for permission to depart to Dholepore. The Baee said, "She would not give me permission to go, nor would she give carriage and cattle, nor an escort." I said, "That I had received a positive order to return, and would start at any rate to-morrow." After much discussion, which lasted an hour, I was allowed to leave the Durbar, and, on going, pointed out to Her Highness that, unless an escort was given, the Government property might be plundered on the road; and Her Highness ordered Colonel Jacob to give an escort, before I quitted the room. Colonel Jacob twice addressed the Baee, entreating her not to allow me to depart, saying that every thing would go wrong, and my departure would be repented. The Baee said, "I have not given him permission to go; he insists on going." I represented that Her Highness would not comply with the wishes of the Resident, agreeably to whose orders I was about to depart. As I quitted, I said aloud, "That I had endeavoured to explain to the Baee, and the Sirdars, the exact nature of the demands of the English Government, and the consequences of a refusal to comply with them, and that, if any one in the Durbar was not well aware of the nature of each, I hoped that they would now say so, that I might repeat them, so that it might not hereafter be said, that matters had not been clearly explained." I sent the Resident's letter to Major Alexander, through Mr. Da Costa, and his answer is inclosed.

Colonel Jacob's son, Major David, told me privately, that his father was deceived by the representations of a younger brother, who prevented him taking an active part on either side; that if he (Major David) had any influence with Colonel Jacob, the whole affair could be settled in a couple of hours. Major David declared he would go alone and join Bapoo Sahib and the Maharaj Campoo.

Mr. Da Costa says, that the English Sepoys here are sufficient for the escort of the Government property, and Moollanjee has sent, at my request, two Durbar Hurkaras to accompany them.

Bapoo Sahib Setowlea, Sumbajee Angria, and Ram Rao Phalkeea, said, that after every thing was settled they should petition to have the Residency on the same footing as usual, as it was necessary for the credit of the Durbar, and that the English Government would surely consent. Directly carriage arrives for the Government property, I will start with Mr. Da Costa and the treasure. The Hackeries will take three days, but I hope to be with the Resident early the day after to-morrow.

I forgot to say, that the Baee repeatedly said, that she trusted that the Resident would urge the Governor-General to consent to the Khasjee Walla being confined within the Gwalior territory, saying that, if he would do this, it would be like saving her reputation, that she would ever feel most grateful, and that it would be a charity to a helpless widow.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

Inclosure 2 in No. 119.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

November 7, 1843.

IT is evident that the Dada Khasjee Walla detained a khureeta which I addressed to your Highness, on the 13th ultimo, and that he has not made you acquainted with its contents.

The Governor-General had, previous to this misconduct of the Dada's, been fully aware of his ill feeling towards the English Government, and the injurious effects of his remaining at Gwalior, and had therefore urged the necessity of removing him from power, and punishing him; but from this most criminal act of his, in detaining a khureeta addressed to your Highness, he has been guilty of great disrespect to both Governments. It would appear that his only object was to create a rupture between the two States; and, regardless of the wishes of either the Governor-General or of your Highness, he acts as he thinks proper, and even assumes to himself the power of Maharajah; under these circumstances, if he remains within your Highness's territories, it is obvious that there can be no hope of friendship being preserved between the two Governments.

I have, therefore, ordered the Meer Moonshee, and all other British subjects, to quit the Residency, and immediately to join me at Dholepore.

The only means of bringing about a renewal of our friendship is to send the Dada Khasjee Walla to me.

I beg your Highness to reconsider what I have urged in this letter, and to send the Khasjee Walla quickly to Dholepore.

Inclosure 3 in No. 119.

The Resident at Gwalior to Jeswunt Rao Appa Goorpurra, the Baee's Father, Colonel Jacob, Oodajee Khatkeea, and Major Alexander.

November 7, 1843.

I HAVE the pleasure to inclose a copy of my khureeta to Her Highness the Baee, of date the 1st instant. I trust that the original of this khureeta having been read by her Highness, she will have been induced to take the only steps which can ensure a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the two States.

Should evil-disposed people (who are in the interest of the Dada Khasjee Walla) by misstatements and deception have led Her Highness to adopt a course different to that which I have urged, I trust that all the Sirdars who are well-wishers of the Gwalior Government will cordially assist in endeavouring to remove from the mind of Her Highness such evil impressions—and assist in every way Bapoo Sahib Setowlea, Sumbajee Angria, and Ram Rao Phalkeea, whose conduct in inducing the Baee to confine Dada Khasjee Walla in the Maharaj Campoo, has afforded me the highest gratification, inasmuch as it has proved that they are well-wishers of the Gwalior Government, and anxious to preserve friendship between the States.

If the differences between the Gwalior troops continue, and the party of the Dada Khasjee Walla gains influence with the Baee, the Sirdars of the Durbar must expect that the English Government will be dissatisfied with them, and it will be necessary, in some way or other, to interfere, and put an end to such disturbances.

No. 120.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Dholepore, November* 11, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor-General, a khureeta to my address from the Maharanee of Gwalior, from which his

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

Lordship will regret to learn that she declines to surrender to us the Khasjee Walla.

2. His Lordship will observe that the suppression of my khureeta to Her Highness, of the 13th ultimo, by the Khasjee Walla, is fully admitted by the Baee, which clearly establishes his guilt, in having assumed the supreme power of his own State, and thereby having evinced gross disrespect to both Governments.

3. Neither the Baee nor her advisers appear to be willing to admit the necessity of inflicting on the Khasjee Walla a severer degree of punishment than that at first demanded by us, in consequence of this additional proof of the turpitude of his conduct, but continue to urge, that his Lordship in Council allowed them three degrees of punishment for the Khasjee Walla, agreeably to the communication I made to them, in my khureeta of the 13th ultimo, and say they will now accept one of them; and that they will confine him in any part of the Gwalior territory which may be pointed out to them.

4. I trust that I may be permitted to observe that I have no doubt in my own mind that, were the Khasjee Walla confined anywhere in the Gwalior territory, continued intrigues and mischief would attend the adoption of such a measure. I am, therefore, of opinion that he should not be allowed to remain, even in the neighbourhood of that State.

5. From all that I have been able to learn, I am of opinion that the Baee and her party have no idea of opposing our troops in the field, but I do not think the Khasjee Walla is likely to be given up to us, until the advance of the army to the frontier, or into the Gwalior territory.

6. The Meer Moonshee heard of no preparations of a warlike nature going on in the Lushkur whilst he was there, excepting those which the two parties were making against each other.

7. After the failure of the mission of the Meer Moonshee of the Residency to Gwalior, it appears to me that my remaining any longer here would be highly undesirable and inexpedient, inasmuch as it might lead the Gwalior authorities to suppose that further negotiations were intended, and tend to confirm them in the misconception (which I cannot but think they have taken), that we are not serious in our determination to insist on the delivery up of the Khasjee Walla: it is, therefore, my intention, in the course of a few days, to proceed to Agra, with the view of paying my respects to the Commander-in-Chief, and to await the Governor-General's further instructions, previous to delivering over charge of the Gwalior duties to Colonel Sleeman and Captain Sir Richmond Shakespear.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosure in No. 120.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

November 9, 1843.

THE Resident's three khureetas have been received, the first of date the 7th Shawal, or 31st October, expressing satisfaction at the confinement of the Dada Khasjee Walla in the Maharaj Campoo, and a request to send him to Dholepore, and a hope that the disturbances at Gwalior would be adjusted; the second of date 11th of the same month (Shawal), or 4th November, notifying the mission of Moolvee Jafir Ali, Meer Moonshee of the Residency, to explain the wishes of the Governor-General, and to read the letter of the Secretary of Government to the Chiefs in Durbar, and to request the delivery of the Dada Khasjee Walla to the English Government; the third, of date 14th of the same mouth (Shawal), or 7th November, stating that formerly the English Government only required the removal from power of the Khasjee Walla, and his confinement in some part of the Gwalior territory, but that since he had been guilty of the gross misconduct of detaining the Resident's khureeta of date 13th October, it was necessary to remove him from the territory of Gwalior, and therefore requesting that he might be sent to Dholepore.

The above letters have been received from my friend. The khureeta of the

13th October, which had been lost, has at length been found amongst the papers of the Khasjee Walla.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

I have thoroughly understood its contents. I have been much gratified at the kindness and protection of the Governor-General, which is expressed in this khureeta. The ancestors of the Khasjee Walla having been, for a length of time, servants of the State, I had judged it advisable to put him at the head of affairs. When his conduct displeased my friend, the Maharaj Campoo soldiers petitioned me to make him over to them. I have done so, and placed him in confinement, in their hands; and I will comply with the Governor-General's orders to confine him, either in the fort of Gwalior, or in some place within my territories. Jeswunt Rao Bhow, and his brother the Lalla, and Atmaram Pundit, and Buldir Sing, persons who formerly had incurred the displeasure of the English Government, and had been removed from employment, and whom the Dada Khasjee Walla had reinstated, have also been again discharged, and dismissed by my orders. The wishes of the two Governments can be obtained, whether the Khasjee Walla is confined in my territories, or in those of the English Government. It can never be the intention of either my friend (the Resident) nor of the Governor-General to demand of me anything which would be derogatory to my dignity; and as long as the Khasjee Walla is in confinement, it is impossible that he can do mischief; hitherto, when any of the subjects of the Gwalior Government have given offence to the English Government, they have been punished by their own rulers, and confined within the territories of Gwalior; and I trust to the justice and goodness of my friend, and of the Governor-General, that they will not, in the instance of the Khasjee Walla, depart from this precedent. I have adopted Jyajee Rao Scindiah, and put him on the Guddee, by the assistance and advice of my friend, and the Governor-General, in the hope that in him the sovereignty of Gwalior would be renewed.

I have allowed Moolvee Jafir Ali, the Meer Moonshee of the Residency, to return; he will explain all that has occurred.

No. 121.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief in India.

(Extract.) *Fort William, November* 17, 1843.

WE have received a letter dated the 10th instant from Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers, of which, in conformity with his instructions, the Lieutenant-Colonel will have sent a copy to you; nevertheless, for the convenience of reference, we transmit a copy of the letter herewith.

We cannot but apprehend, from the account given in that letter, of the state of affairs at Gwalior, that the three Chiefs who are desirous of restoring friendly relations with our Government, and who now hold the Dada Khasjee Walla in their hands, are, together with the Maharaj Campoo, on whose support they appear to be solely able to rely, placed in peril by the artillery, and the more numerous troops in the interest of the Dada Khasjee Walla, by whom they are represented to be surrounded, and that the result of a conflict, or of a serious demonstration of attack, may be the re-establishment of the Dada in power, the dispersion of the force which has taken part against him, and the severe punishment of the Chiefs by whom he has been opposed.

This event could not but affect most injuriously our position, by the establishment of a hostile Government, having at its disposal an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men, within a few marches of Agra, and having further the means of bringing together against us all the armed men desirous of plunder who abound in that part of India.

It would be, on every account, most desirable, that the final and satisfactory settlement of the differences between the Chiefs at Gwalior, and the establishment of a friendly Government there, capable of maintaining order in the army and in the country, should be brought about by the Chiefs themselves; and, until within the last few days, we have indulged the hope that this might be the case; but we are reluctantly compelled to dismiss that hope now, and to come to the conclusion that, without our direct intervention in aid of the Chiefs, and of the troops opposed to the Dada Khasjee Walla, the satisfactory settlement we desire will not take place.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

The Governor-General will in all probability reach Agra by the 11th of December, before which day we do not expect that the forces at your disposal will be enabled to make a forward movement, should such be necessary, with all the means of carriage with which it is desirable that they should be supplied, for the purpose of executing with full effect every military operation which may be required from them; and any movement of a hostile character towards Gwalior must depend upon so many political, as well as military, considerations, that we should wish undoubtedly that, all preparations being made, no actual advance should take place until the Governor-General's arrival in your camp. Nevertheless, the circumstances stated in the letter we inclose, to which we have already adverted, may produce a state of things in which a forward movement upon Gwalior, even with a force not perfectly equipped, may become the only means of preserving the chiefs and troops who are friendly to us, and of preventing a catastrophe we should deprecate, which, occurring almost within sight of our army without our intervention, would depreciate our reputation throughout India, and render immediately necessary other, and more extensive, military operations.

In this event we must leave it to you to exercise your own discretion, and to act as you think best for the interests of our Government, and the honor of our arms.

Should you be thus compelled to adopt the measure of advancing to Gwalior, you will from that moment be guided only by military considerations, and you will do all in your power to dissipate any force which may oppose your advance, and to obtain military possession of the country.

Your army will hardly be in the positions assigned to it before the receipt of this instruction.

Mr. Thomason, who will, about the 8th of December, succeed Mr. Clerk, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, will be already at Agra, and you will have the goodness to consult with him, with respect to the measures to be adopted, the discretionary power of moving your army, should you think fit, remaining altogether with you.

A copy of this letter will be sent to Mr. Thomason, to Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman.

It would appear, from the report of the Moonshee to Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers, inclosed in his letter of the 10th instant, that, while great objection would be taken, on the ground of honor, to the delivery of the Dada Khasjee Walla to our Government, his confinement, in a fortress within the State of Gwalior, would be a measure much more readily conceded. What we desire is, effectual security against the intrigues of the Dada, a result to be attained only by the secure confinement of his person. If he were to be placed in a fortress, intrusted to Gwalior troops, there would be no real security whatever; but, if a fortress within the Gwalior territory could be selected, where he could be safely confined under the charge of the troops of the Contingent, which is nominally a Gwalior force, although really belonging to our Government, to such a measure the objections would not be such as would induce us altogether to reject it, if thereby our object could be practically accomplished, without apparently affecting the honor of the State, to which so much importance is attached in all India, and this without resistance.

The fort of Meawur would appear to be so situated as to make it not inconvenient that it should be occupied by the Contingent, if, as the result of any negotiation, the Dada should be confined there; but with respect to the fort itself we have no information.

No. 122.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Gwalior.

(Extract.) *Fort William, November* 18, 1843.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing a copy of a khureeta addressed to you by the Maharanee, and communicating your intention to proceed to Agra.

The Governor-General in Council approves of that measure.

Your departure from Agra must, on no account, be suffered to have the effect of leading the Durbar of Gwalior to suppose that your conduct has been in any point disapproved, and, if you should think it would have that effect, you will remain; otherwise, and if Mr. Thomason should also be of opinion that you can, without prejudice to the public service, proceed at once to Nagpore, you will give over charge of the office to Sir R. Shakespear, whenever it may be convenient to you to depart.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee, of November 21, 1843.

No. 123.

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

(Extract.) *Camp, Dholepore, December* 19, 1843. (No. 1.)

THE last dispatch on the subject of Gwalior, which was forwarded by the last steamer, a few days before my departure from Calcutta, closed with the report of the discretionary power which the Government had given to the Commander-in-chief, under the circumstances detailed, to make an immediate demonstration in favour of the friendly party, should he consider the adoption of such a measure, before my arrival at Agra, indispensable for their safety.

The collection of papers annexed to this dispatch will bring before you the circumstances that have taken place since that letter was sent to the Commander-in-chief.

The state of affairs appearing so unsatisfactory,—the statements of the Durbar, regarding their disposition to take those measures regarding the Khasjee Walla, which had been required of the Maharanee and her advisers, so evasive,—and the prospect of a restoration to friendly relations, without recourse to coercive interference, being so small,—the Resident considered his longer stay at Dholepore as unadvisable, and reported his intention to move on to Agra to meet the Commander-in-chief, who was on the point of arriving at that station.

On leaving Dholepore, the Resident took the opportunity to address a khureeta to the Maharanee, reviewing the nature of the differences which had arisen between the two States, pointing out the reason which compelled the British Government to demand the banishment of the Khasjee Walla, from the Gwalior territory, and stating that, seeing no longer any hope of the Governor-General's wishes being complied with, through his agency, he was about to return to Agra.

The approval of the Government to the above proceeding was communicated to the Resident.

The Maharanee's reply to this khureeta of the Resident's, is a number of the collection of this packet. It is merely to the purport, that she hoped the Resident would delay his departure, and await the mission of Oodajee Khatkeea, who had been deputed by the Durbar to Dholepore, with khureetas, on the subject of the delivery of the Dada. To this proposition the Resident declined to accede, as it was made evidently for the purpose of prolonging negotiations, and postponing a compliance with the requisition of the Government; and marched for Agra.

The Baee, however, sent Oodajee Khatkeea from Gwalior, in the hope that his mission would be acknowledged.

It will be in your recollection, that all this time the Dada Khasjee was in the Maharaj Campoo, in the hands of the chiefs friendly to the British interests, mentioned in the last dispatch, who made more than one attempt to send him to Agra, but who were not strong enough to effect their purpose, in the face of the large force in the interest of the Dada's faction, and in opposition to the wishes of the Maharanee.

On the 21st ultimo, Colonel Spiers, who had, in the meantime, arrived at Agra, reported that open hostilities had commenced between the two parties at Gwalior, and their respective troops and adherents.

It would appear that the Baee's party began the disturbance, by firing on the Maharaj Campoo. The cannonade was commenced on the 19th, and continued till 4 A.M. of the 20th, when the Maharanee sent emissaries to the several regiments, directing the discontinuance of the firing. The firing ceased in consequence, and was not renewed. It was at first stated, that the loss of life on both sides was very great, but this was afterwards contradicted. The two parties fired in the dark, over each other's heads, and there were but few casualties, fifty or sixty in each camp.

Shortly after this affair, the Maharanee sent to invite Bapoo Deshmookh, Sumbajee Angria, and Ram Rao Phalkeea to the Durbar; and, on their arrival, treated them with distinction. They urged again and again the necessity of sending the Khasjee Walla into Agra; and the Maharanee appears to have given the most contradictory orders regarding his transmission, and to have kept Colonel Spiers continually in expectation that he would be sent; while it seems very doubtful whether she, at any time, had either the will, or the power, to cause his being delivered up.

The next step taken by the Maharanee was, the apparent restoration to influence of the chiefs of the Maharaj Campoo, by the appointment of the Deshmookh ostensibly as the Minister, and by the deputation of Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea to Agra, to endeavour to re-open negotiations with the Resident. The Resident is of opinion, that these three persons have all, from the beginning, been sincere in their desire to preserve the friendship of the British Government; and that they undertook their respective offices in the hope of bringing matters to an amicable conclusion, by effecting the delivery of the Dada Khasjee Walla, who had succeeded in effecting his release from the Maharaj Campoo, and in re-establishing himself in his former position, although nominally still a prisoner in the hands of Colonel Jacob. The Dada, by causing the issue of arrears of pay to all the troops, was attaching them more and more firmly to his interests.

The Resident's letter of 3rd December details what took place on the occasion of the visits of Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea to him at Agra. From the statements made by them, it would appear that they considered that the Maharanee could not give up the Khasjee Walla without the concurrence of the soldiery, who were not disposed to permit of his being delivered; and that they considered the Goorpurra the person chiefly to blame, in causing the Maharanee to give the conflicting orders which had been issued to the troops on the subject. They recommended that stringent letters should be written to the Durbar, pointing out that the Governor-General was coming to Agra, and that the British army was assembling there in overwhelming force, and that, if the Dada Khasjee Walla was not given up before his arrival, he would be much displeased. They stated their own inability to effect, by their influence, these measures, which they had, from the first, strongly urged on the Durbar.

The assembling of the troops at Agra is stated to have caused much alarm and excitement at Gwalior. The Deshmookh and Colonel Jacob are represented as having protested, in strong terms, to the Durbar, against the course which it was pursuing; to have pointed out the certain ruin which must ensue from a continued opposition to the requisitions of the British Government; and to have begged to be released from all further responsibility in the conduct of affairs.

The advice of the friendly chiefs, though received by the Maharanee with apparent approbation, was not attended to. Professions of friendship, and of compliance with the wishes of the British Government, continued to be made, while ammunition in large quantities was being served out to the troops of all arms. The whole disposable force of the Government was assembled at Gwalior; and, while professions of submission were communicated by the Durbar to the Resident, an attitude of armed defiance was assumed by the troops.

Such was the posture of affairs when I arrived at Agra on the 11th instant. I had an interview on the 10th at Shekoabad with Colonel Spiers, who was on his way to join his appointment at Nagpore. That

officer was of opinion, that no actual opposition to the British troops would be offered, but that acquiescence in our demands would not be accorded, till a decided demonstration were made on our part, by the advance of our troops to the frontier.

On the day of my arrival, I saw the Commander-in-chief, and decided upon moving forward the whole of the troops, with as little delay as possible. I addressed to the Maharanee the khureeta, a copy of which is inclosed, explicitly stating my views and purpose, and caused it to be sent to Gwalior by the quickest mode of conveyance.

On the 12th, I admitted Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea to an interview.

On the morning of the 16th, I moved my camp to Kakooba, the first stage on the road to Gwalior, the head-quarters of the army being with me. I here learnt that, on the receipt of my communication to the Baee, it had been determined to send off the Dada Khasjee Walla at once to Agra; and, on the evening of that day, having ascertained that he had actually started, under an escort of horse, furnished from Oodajee Khatkeea's troops, I ordered on Captain Sir R. Shakespear to Dholepore, to receive him, and to bring him on, with an escort furnished by the advanced brigade, to my camp.

On reaching Memeeah on the morning of the 18th, I found that the Dada Khasjee Walla had already arrived there. I directed that he should be sent on to Agra, and gave orders that every consideration should be paid to his comfort, consistent with his safe custody.

In the afternoon of the 18th, yesterday, a khureeta was received from the Maharanee, in reply to my communication above alluded to, a copy of which accompanies this dispatch; and you will doubtless be gratified to find, that the Durbar has so distinctly expressed its willingness to abide by the advice and counsels of the British Government, in devising measures for promoting the efficiency of their future administration of the State of Gwalior, and that they have so far evinced the sincerity of their intention, as to deliver the Dada Khasjee Walla, the individual who has been the chief cause of the suspension of friendly relations, as a prisoner into our hands. A copy of my reply to her Highness' khureeta is also sent with this dispatch: and I have directed that a copy of a manifesto*, which I have drawn up for circulation among the native Durbars generally, and also the copy of a memorandum†, containing in some detail a statement of the measures I propose to adopt, for securing, for the future, an efficient Government for the State of Gwalior, and the means which, at present, in reference to the aspect of affairs at this moment, appear to be most advisable for effecting them, should be forwarded, herewith, for your information.

My present impression is, that, if it rested with the Maharanee and her advisers alone, the future relations between the two States would be at once placed upon a permanent and satisfactory footing, such as would realize all the views entertained by the Marquess Wellesley, when the Treaties of Sirjee Anjengaum and Boorhanpore were negotiated; but I doubt the power of the Maharanee to coerce her own troops without our aid, or, at least, the near approach of our armies to Gwalior.

I am fully sensible of all the importance of time, and I shall make the operation in which we are engaged as short as I can, consistently with the full attainment of its objects. The advanced brigade moves to the ford to-morrow.

* Proclamation of December 20.—See Papers presented to Parliament, March 12, 1844.

† Memorandum for the Resident at Gwalior, No. 139.

No. 124.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Dholepore, November* 13, 1843.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to inclose a copy and translation of a khureeta which I yesterday addressed to Her Highness the Tara Baee.

I considered it advisable, before leaving this place for Agra, to give the Maharanee an answer to her khureeta (a copy of which was transmitted with my letter of date 11th instant), and have taken this opportunity of reviewing, in a cursory manner, the nature of the difference which at present exists between the two States, and have again endeavoured to point out to the Baee, the reasons which compel the British Government to demand the banishment of the Dada Khasjee Walla from the territory subject to Gwalior.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosure in No. 124.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

November 12, 1843.

I HAVE been honored with your Highness's khureeta of date 14th of the month of Shawal, acknowledging the receipt of three khureetas addressed by me to you, and regarding the confinement of the Dada Khasjee Walla in the fort of Gwalior, or in any other part of the territories of Gwalior which might be selected by the Governor-General, and informing me, that Jeswunt Rao Bhow and the Lalla (his nephew), also Atmaram Pundit and Buldir Sing, have been dismissed, and stating that it was of little consequence, whether the Dada was confined within the Gwalior or the Company's territories, and that, if he were confined, no disturbances could occur; and informing me that the Residency Meer Moonshee, Moulvee Jafir Ali, had been allowed to return from Gwalior;—the khureeta, to the above effect, has been received, and the Meer Moonshee has also verbally explained your Highness's message. My friend, the following is the real state of affairs.

After the death of the Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, in the hope that the friendship between the States might be strengthened, Maharajah Jyajee Rao Scindiah was placed on the throne, at your request, and in compliance with the wishes of the Chiefs of the Durbar, and the uncle of the late Maharajah, Krishen Rao Kudum, was appointed Minister; but the Dada Khasjee Walla, for the advancement of his private interests, removed him from office by force and violence; and, moreover, he (the Khasjee Walla) did all in his power to injure such of the Sirdars as had shewn a friendly disposition to the British Government; and such Sirdars as had rendered themselves obnoxious to the British Government by their misdemeanor, and had been removed from employment, were reinstated by him; he also recalled those who, for misdemeanors, had been dismissed from the Durbar by the late Maharajah, and, having deceived the army by exciting them to acts of mutiny and insubordination, he endeavoured to cause an insurrection, and collected about him evil-disposed persons. When all his evil practices were made known to the Governor-General, an order was issued, on the 28th August, that, since the Khasjee Walla had, by creating disturbances and by disrespect, interrupted the friendly feeling between the two States, and incurred the displeasure of the English Government, it was proper that he should be severely fined, and banished from the territory of Gwalior, or that he should be confined within that territory, but that it was highly advisable that he should be delivered over to the English Government. On the 13th October, 1843, I addressed a khureeta to your Highness, explaining the above-mentioned wishes of the Governor-General; but the Khasjee Walla, taking upon himself the authority of the Maharajah, detained the khureeta, and never informed your Highness, nor any of the Sirdars, either of its arrival, or of its contents. Previous to this gross misconduct on his part, an option had been

given to the Durbar, of their mode of punishing him; but his insolence and disrespect to both States, in the detention of this khurceta, clearly proved that his only object was to cause a rupture between the two States, and it therefore became necessary to insist on his being more severely punished than was at first required. Under these circumstances, I deemed it advisable to depute the Meer Moonshee of the Residency to Gwalior, in order that he might clearly explain to your Highness and the Sirdars, in Durbar, the wishes of the Governor-General; and I sincerely hoped, that your Highness would have been induced to comply with those wishes; but I am much distressed to find, by the khureeta now under acknowledgment, that the friends and dependants of the Khasjee Walla have blinded your Highness's judgment, and led you to refuse to deliver up the Khasjee Walla to the English Government. As the Meer Moonshee has failed in effecting the object of his mission, and I see no hope of the Governor-General's wishes being complied with, I have decided upon marching from Dholepore towards Agra on the 15th instant, to join the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. It is highly desirable that your Highness should send the Khasjee Walla and deliver him over to the English Government immediately; but, should this not be done, the Governor-General will take such steps as he may think proper to ensure compliance with his wishes.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

No. 125.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Muneea, November* 15, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to forward a copy and translation of a khureeta of date the 13th instant, which I have received from her Highness the Maharanee of Gwalior, in reply to my khureeta of date 12th instant, a copy and translation of which formed an inclosure to my letter of date 13th instant, and informing me that her Highness has deputed Oodajee Khatkeea with letters for the Governor-General and for myself.

2. Her Highness requests me to remain at Dholepore until the arrival of Oodajee Khatkeea; but I feel convinced that every point has already been fully discussed, and that further negotiation will only tend to confirm the belief that the Governor-General will not insist on the Dada Khasjee Walla being delivered up to us.

3. When once the Chiefs and people of Gwalior are convinced that nothing short of the delivery of the Khasjee Walla will prevent the advance of our troops, I feel certain it will not be in the power of the Dada's party to detain him; but, while negotiations continue, they contrive to deceive both the Baee and the soldiery.

4. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to decline any further negotiation, and to proceed to Agra, to wait upon the Commander-in-Chief.

5. I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation of my reply to the above-mentioned khureeta, and I trust the Governor-General will approve of my having declined to receive the mission of Oodajee Khatkeea.

6. I beg to report my having marched this morning from Dholepore. I expect to arrive at Agra on the 17th instant.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

Inclosure 1 in No. 125.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

November 13, 1843.

I HAVE had the pleasure to receive your khureeta of 12th November regarding the necessity of making over the Dada Khasjee Walla to the English Government, in consequence of his having detained your khureeta of date 13th October, and reporting your intention of moving towards Agra on the 15th November.

I have imprisoned the Dada Khasjee Walla in the Maharaj Campoo, and removed those persons whom he had reinstated, and who had previously incurred the displeasure of the English Government. I have done this on account of the long standing and cordial friendship which has existed between the two States. At present I have thought it advisable to depute Oodajee Khatkeea, with khureetas for the Governor-General and for yourself, regarding the delivery of the Khasjee Walla. I trust that, until his arrival, you will defer your departure.

I will agree to whatever may be arranged between the Governor-General, yourself, and Oodajee Khatkeea, regarding the delivery of the Khasjee Walla, if it is in my power to perform it.

Inclosure 2 in No. 125.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

November 14, 1843.

I HAVE had the honor to receive your Highness's letter of date 20th of Shawal, regarding the mission of Oodajee Khatkeea, with khureetas for the Governor-General and for myself, regarding the delivery of the Khasjee Walla to the English Government, and requesting me to defer my march to Agra until his arrival.

My friend, the wishes of the Governor-General regarding the Dada Khasjee Walla have been fully explained to your Highness by me in several letters, and by the Meer Moonshee of the Residency, who was deputed by me to Gwalior for the purpose. He repeated to your Highness and the Sirdars in Durbar the wishes of the Governor-General in such a manner that nothing was left unexplained; but, as your Highness declined compliance with the wishes of the Governor-General, and refused to deliver up the Khasjee Walla to the English Government, I decided on marching to Agra. If your Highness had sent the Dada Khasjee Walla, I would, of course, have waited at Dholepore; but it is impossible that anything but his delivery to the English Government can restore friendship between the States; and this has been so frequently explained, that any further negotiations would be useless. Under these circumstances, the mission of Oodajee Khatkeea will certainly be of no use, and I feel myself obliged to decline seeing him, and intend marching towards Agra to-morrow.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843

No. 126.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Agra, November* 17, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to report my arrival at Agra this day. Last night I received a khureeta from the Baee. I beg to inclose a copy and translation of it, and also a copy and translation of my reply.

As I conclude that the Governor-General will be anxious for news of the state of affairs at Gwalior, I beg to inclose translations of the ukhbars of the 13th and 14th instant, containing the latest and best information I have received.

I have, &c.,
A. SPIERS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 126.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

November 15, 1843.

I HAVE had the pleasure to receive your letter of date the 21st of the month of Shawal, (or 14th November,) informing me of your determination to move to Agra, in consequence of my having declined to comply with the wishes of the Governor-General, and with your advice, regarding the delivery of the Khasjee Walla to the English Government, and saying that you would halt (at Dholepore) if the Khasjee Walla was sent to you; further informing me that nothing but the delivery of the Khasjee Walla to the English Government can restore friendship between the States—and stating that the mission of Oodajee Khatkeea is altogether useless, and that you decline to see him, and that you start to-morrow for Agra. Your letter to the above effect has been received, and its contents understood.

My friend, the Governor-General is, I know, anxious to support the prosperity of the Government of Scindiah, and you yourself are, I am aware, my advocate with the English Government—how then can I refuse to attend to the advice of such a friend, and the wishes of the Governor-General! I have therefore sent Oodajee Khatkeea on a deputation to you and to the Governor-General.

My friend will, I am sure, defer his trip to Agra, and honor Oodajee Khatkeea with an interview; and, should you have already started for Agra, I trust you will send for him, as he will be able to explain matters, and make a satisfactory arrangement.

Inclosure 2 in No. 126.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

Camp, Teera, November 16, 1843.

I HAVE had the honor to receive your Highness's khureeta of date 22nd of the month of Shawal, in reply to my khureeta.

My friend, in my khureeta of date 14th November, I have already given an answer to your Highness's request that I should receive the mission of Oodajee Khatkeea. The fact is, that nothing but the delivery of the Khasjee Walla can restore friendship between the States. If your Highness had sent him with Oodajee Khatkeea, I should willingly have received him and consulted with him, and taken charge of the Khasjee Walla—but I beg your Highness to clearly understand that until the Khasjee Walla is delivered over to the English

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

Government, I cannot possibly consent to receive the mission of Oodajee Khatkeea. There remains nothing to be discussed. To-morrow I shall enter Agra.

Inclosure 3 in No. 126.

Proceedings at the Gwalior Durbar on the 13*th and* 14*th November*, 1843.

13th. CHUMA BHOW, Karkoon, Goorpurra, and Mrs. Alexander advised the Baee not to be alarmed, and to remain firm, "as, if she did not oppose our troops, how could there be war?"—that she ought to be very friendly in her communications with the Resident, and secretly make arrangements for punishing the Bapoo Sahib and the other Chiefs of his party; that Oodajee ought to be quickly sent to Dholepore, who ought to be able to dawdle ten or fifteen days, and, in the mean time, some arrangement might be made to settle matters generally, and particularly with the troops.

They also said that the great difficulty was, that the Sepoys of the Artillery would not take their pay from fear of the Maharaj Campoo soldiers, which was alarming, as they, the former, might be induced to join the latter. Chuma Bhow remarked that Chumun Rao was Chief in the Artillery, and that, while he remained, there was little fear of their changing sides. Strict orders were given to banish from the Palace Atmaram and Jeswunt Rao Bhow, and Buldir Sing Havelsar, and the Lalla Sahib. Some one present remarked that Jeswunt Rao Bhow was a brave man, whose ancestors had done good service to the State, and begged that he might not be dismissed. No answer was given by the Baee, but Oodajee Khatkeea was ordered to start immediately to Dholepore: he started, and pitched at Motee Jheel. A khureeta was presented from the Resident, to the effect that her Highness's khureeta had been received, and that the Meer Moonshee had verbally explained all that had occurred, and that, regarding the Khasjee Walla, it was necessary that he should be made over to the English Government—that if he were even now made over, friendship would be restored; that he had frequently proved his enmity to the English Government. The Baee was distressed, and ordered an answer to be quickly sent by the English dawk. The Goorpurra asks, "Where was there a better servant of the State than the Dada Khasjee Walla, and what humiliation will it be to give him up to the English Government?" He also remarked, that if the Resident returned, all would be satisfactorily settled. "Or, perhaps, if the Baee moves to Dholepore, some arrangement might be made, but at present we must wait to see what results from the mission of Oodajee Khatkeea." A reply to the Resident's khureeta was written, to the effect that Oodajee Khatkeea had been deputed to wait on him, and would explain every thing. This answer was ordered to be given to the bearer of the Resident's khureeta. Oodajee Khatkeea received orders to proceed quickly—he accordingly started. News was received that ten regiments of Colonel Jacob's, and seven of the Maharaj Campoo, and two of the Light and Alija Battalions, and three regiments of the Goorpurra's, total twenty-two regiments, had united, and agreed to overpower the Jhinsee, and win over the troops of Major Alexander; after which they would put Bapoo Deshmookh, Sumbajee Rao Angria, Ram Rao Phalkeea, Colonel Jacob, and Colonel Jean Baptiste at the head of affairs, and remove the Baee to Oujein, in order that friendship might be restored between the States. The Baee was exceedingly distressed, and said that, if they intended to do this, she would make over the whole country to the English Government, and imprison all the Sirdars. Well-informed persons in the Lushkur say that the Baee is young and inexperienced, and that there is little hope of the Government lasting.

14th. Chuma Bhow, Goorpurra, and Mrs. Alexander informed the Baee, that the Sepoys of the regiments and the gunners of the Jhinsee declined to receive six months' pay, and wanted eight, and therefore made all sorts of excuses, and that, in the whole of the Army, the men were at variance with the Sirdars; under these circumstances it was advisable that eight months' pay should be given to the Artillery, so that they might not be induced to join the Maharaj Campoo, and that the men of the Maharaj Campoo might be brought over by the hope of getting their pay; also the Baee said, "Very good; let it be done, if you

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

think proper." After which the Goorpurra in Durbar spoke to Moollanjee regarding the payment of eight months to the Sepoys, and ordered Bapoojee Potnavees to attend and to disburse the pay to the Artillery; the latter sent an excuse, saying he was ill and could not come. On hearing this, the Goorpurra was very angry, and said, "Every one makes difficulties—they are all in their hearts with Deshmookh and the other chiefs." He said also, that if the Potnavees did not come, he should be punished; upon which the latter sent his Dewan, upon whom also the Goorpurra vented his wrath. The Moollanjee endeavoured to soothe him, saying the Dewan was a very intelligent person, and would disburse the pay properly. At length the money was sent to the Artillery lines with the Dewan of the Potnavees, Soobadar Gooroojee, and a slav-egirl of the Palace, and a slave. On its arrival, the disbursement of eight months' pay commenced; up to 4. P. M. 175 Sepoys had been paid; after which the Dewan returned to make his report to the Sirkar; and Mrs. Alexander, quitting the Palace, proceeded to her own camp, and ordered every person, old and young, to be on the alert, as there was no saying what might happen. It was reported in the evening at Durbar, that, with the exception of the district under Colonel Jacob's management, the whole of the Zemindars refused to pay the revenue, and in some places they were ready to rise on the first appearance of a disturbance, and that in the Joorquah Pergunna, the Talookdar Choudry Moorlee Dhur met with open opposition; but, generally, they managed by skill to get the revenue; that many of the Zemindars had absented themselves, and that in the Zillah of Sikurwaree, which ought to pay four or five lacs, only 25,000 rupees had been collected; and the Government revenue contractors, though they had collected the revenue, did not give it into the Treasury. It was pointed out that the agents of the Khasjee Walla had for many years been employed for the purpose of gaining information all over the country, and that they sent false information to the Sirkar; and that Chuma Bhow, who is the chief Agent of the Khasjee Walla, took good care that the reports of the subordinate agents should not reach the Baee—that this was the cause of all the difficulties under which the State laboured, and the impossibility of effectually remedying them—otherwise the Baee herself was willing enough to do what was proper.

No. 127.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Agra, November* 21, 1843.

I REGRET to have the honor to transmit intelligence from the Lushkur up to noon of the 20th instant, and to announce to you, for the information of the Governor-General, that open hostilities have commenced between the two parties at Gwalior.

It would appear that the Baee's party began the disturbance by firing on the Maharaj Campoo; the cannonade was commenced on the 19th, and continued till the morning of the 20th instant, at 4 A.M., when the Maharanee directed its discontinuance; from that period till noon there was no firing heard.

It is with much concern that I state the killed and wounded, on both sides, are said to be numerous; but no particulars are yet known, beyond what are stated in the inclosure now submitted.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

No. 128.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *November* 22, 1843.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 13th and 15th instant. The Governor-General in Council approves of your having taken the opportunity of placing before Her Highness the Maharanee, in a khureeta, the whole misconduct of the Dada Khasjee Walla, which has been the sole cause of the unfortunate interruption of the usual friendship between the British Government and the Durbar of Gwalior.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE.

No. 129.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

(Extract.) *Camp, Agra, November* 22, 1843.

IT would appear that the Baee, after having put a stop to the firing, sent for Colonel Jacob, and, by his advice, removed all the guards of the Palace, replacing them by men of the Colonel's own regiments.

Having taken this precaution, Colonel Jacob persuaded the Baee to send confidential servants to Bapoo Deshmookh, Sumbajee, and Ram Rao (the three Chiefs in the Maharaj Campoo), inviting them to the Palace, and, on their attending the Durbar, Her Highness gave to each of them a dress of honor, promising to be guided by their advice in future.

They urged upon the Baee the propriety of confining Chuma Bhow (the Khasjee's Agent), Chumun Rao (the Chief of the Jhinsee), and another person, the above mentioned having been the most active in inducing Her Highness to support the Khasjee Walla.

The Baee said she would give an answer the next day; and the report is, that she confined them that night, and that the Chiefs of the Maharaj Campoo have put chains on the feet of the Dada Khasjee Walla.

I have sent a letter by express to the three Chiefs of the Maharaj Campoo, pointing out to them the mistake which they committed, in not having sent off the Dada Khasjee Walla to me in the first instance, directly he was made over to them. I have dwelt on the evils that have already resulted from this error, and urged upon them the necessity of their not allowing the present opportunity to pass by without availing themselves of it; and have concluded by strongly advising them, if they wished to preserve friendship between the two States, to immediately send off the Dada Khasjee Walla to me.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have had the gratification of receiving an express, which left Gwalior at 10 P.M. yesterday, informing me that the Baee has given orders to Ram Rao Phalkeea, to take the Dada Khasjee Walla, and deliver him over to me. Directly I hear that they have started from Gwalior it is my intention to proceed to Dholepore, taking with me a party of infantry, with an European officer, under whose care the Khasjee Walla can be sent from Dholepore into Agra, I myself proceeding to Gwalior, from whence, should the Governor-General's instructions permit, I will proceed, *via* Dutieah, Jhansi and Saugor, to Nagpore.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

No. 130.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

(Extract.) *Camp, Agra, November* 25, 1843.

THE Goorpurra has induced the Baee to depute Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea, on a mission to me, and has directed Oodajee Khatkeea to join them.

The object is evident:—If I refuse to receive them, I shall shew them a slight, which the two former have little merited at my hands, after the exertions they have made to persuade the Baee to meet the wishes of the English Government,—a slight which might damp their zeal, and deter others from following their steps.

On the other hand, if I receive this deputation, the Goorpurra will doubtless persuade the Chiefs and the Lushkur, at Gwalior, that negotiations are still in progress, and that the delivering of the Khasjee Walla, may even yet be avoided.

I have endeavoured to avoid both these evils, as far as possible, by sending letters to Ram Rao Phalkeea, and Sumbajee Angria, stating that their exertions and those of Bapoo Deshmookh, in endeavouring to restore friendship between the States, had been so praiseworthy that I had brought them to the notice of the Governor-General; that, had any one else been sent, I should certainly have refused to have received him, but that such refusal might be construed into an intentional slight to them, and therefore that I would receive them, but that Oodajee Khatkeea must on no account accompany them, and that they must understand, that there was no hope of any good result from negotiation, and that the preparations for the army assembling here, would on no account be checked on this account.

To Oodajee Khatkeea I have also written, saying, that I had already declined seeing him, and, as no good result could possibly occur from his coming on, I regretted to be obliged to repeat that I could not see him, and that, my motives having been detailed in my letter to Ram Rao Phalkeea, I sent him a copy which he could forward to the Baee, as his excuse for not coming here.

It also appears that Bapoo Deshmookh has consented to take charge of affairs at Gwalior, but I have no doubt he has done so with no evil intentions towards us. I have also sent him a copy of my letter to Ram Rao, desiring him to shew it to the Baee.

The two Chiefs, Sumbajee and Ram Rao, have evidently undertaken this mission as a means of escaping from the country, and I think it probable they will object to returning to Gwalior.

The whole of the troops are receiving eight months' pay at Gwalior, and the Dada Khasjee Walla appears openly to receive people on business.

Colonel Jacob, as usual, remains neuter, but he will doubtless insist on the delivery of the Khasjee Walla, directly our troops have advanced.

The Goorpurra is the principal actor in all the intrigues which have taken place regarding the Khasjee Walla, who, but for him, would ere this have been sent to Dholepore.

No. 131.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Agra, December* 3, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Governor-General, that Ram Rao Phalkeea and Sumbajee Angria paid me a visit of ceremony on the evening of the 1st instant.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

2. They had previously sent me a private message, that it would be necessary, for the sake of appearances, that they should urge me to use my best endeavours to induce the Governor-General to be content with the punishment and confinement of the Dada Khasjee Walla within the Gwalior territories.

3. They went through this portion of their mission very cleverly; and, after hearing all they had to urge, I replied that the wishes of the Governor-General had been distinctly and repeatedly stated, and that no possible advantage could be derived from any further discussion.

4. They then urged, that the Baee had not the option of delivering up the Khasjee Walla, as the Sepoys would not allow him to be given up. I need hardly say, that this is a mere subterfuge; but, as it has been before urged by the Baee and her advisers, I thought it desirable to take this public opportunity of silencing it, and said that, if this was the case, it would be necessary for the British Government to interfere, as we could never allow the Durbar to be governed by a mutinous, disorderly band of soldiers.

5. I begged the chiefs to make inquiries, and ascertain from their own observation, the extent of the preparations which were actually in progress, for the assembly and equipment of the army, and again warned them, that the whole of the expenses caused by these preparations would have to be defrayed by the Gwalior Government.

6. I also pointed out to them, that the Governor-General was expected here on or about the 11th instant, and that if, before his arrival, the Khasjee Walla had not been given up, his Lordship would be seriously displeased.

7. The meeting then broke up, and yesterday evening the two Chiefs again waited on me to have some private conversation.

8. The main point dwelt on by them was the share taken by the Goorpurra, in causing his daughter (the Maharanee) to change her mind, after she had given the order for the Dada Khasjee Walla to be sent with them to Agra.

9. I told them that they must be well aware, that their wishes and interests were now one and the same as those of the British Government; for, after the prominent part they had taken in confining the Khasjee Walla, and in endeavouring to induce the Baee to send him to Agra, it must be evident to them that, should the Dada be allowed to remain in the Gwalior territory, they must be eventually ruined, should he ever be set at liberty. I added that, our interests being the same, they must not misunderstand me, in saying that I thought it advisable that they should return as quickly as possible to Gwalior, as, during their stay here, the Baee and her advisers would assuredly procrastinate.

10. They both said that they were convinced of this, and urged me to write in strong and plain terms to the Baee; and that for their part they proposed sending Baleh Rao with a petition to the Baee, requesting Her Highness to allow their families to quit Gwalior, and they would retire to a place of pilgrimage, as they were convinced that nothing short of the surrender of the Khasjee Walla would satisfy the British Government, and that, if this were not done, the Gwalior Government would certainly be ruined.

11. I was averse to writing again to the Baee, but, in compliance with their request, I at length consented.

12. I ought to have mentioned that they brought a khureeta from Her Highness: it is merely a formal intimation of their having been deputed, together with Oodajee Khatkeea, to negotiate with me.

13. I beg to transmit a copy and translation of this khureeta, and also a copy and translation of my reply thereto.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. SPIERS.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

Inclosure 1 in No. 131.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

November 25, 1843.

YOUR letter of the 23rd of the month Shawal (16th of November, 1843), stating that everything had been explained in your khureeta of the 14th of November, and your letter of date 29th of the month Shawal (22nd of November, 1843), stating that you had heard from the ukhbars, of my having summoned Ram Rao Phalkeea, Bapoo Deshmookh, and Sumbajee Angria to the Durbar, and had intrusted them with the management of affairs, which has afforded you much gratification, and begging me to send the Dada Khasjee Walla immediately to Agra;—the above two letters have been received and understood. My friend, I have deputed Ram Rao Phalkeea, Sumbajee Angria, and Oodajee Khatkeea to you; they will explain to you the state of affairs, and I trust, from your kindness, that everything may be satisfactorily arranged.

Inclosure 2 in No. 131.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

Camp, Agra, December 2, 1843.

I HAVE received your Highness' letter dated 2nd Zekad, regarding the deputation of Ram Rao Phalkeea, Sumbajee Angria, and Oodajee Khatkeea. My friend, in my former letters, of date 14th and 16th of November, I have explained my motives for declining to receive Oodajee Khatkeea, and have in those letters stated my conviction, that no good result could be expected from any discussion with Ram Rao Phalkeea, and Sumbajee Angria. After having conversed with them, I find, as I expected, that nothing new or advantageous can be urged. I had previously written to them, that no good could be expected from this interview, and I beg to inclose, for your Highness's information, a copy of that letter. My former letters, particularly that of the 12th of November, have detailed the whole particulars connected with the present discussion, and there is no necessity for further explanation; but as Ram Rao Phalkeea and Sumbajee Angria have begged me to reply to the khureeta of which they were the bearers, I have been induced to again address your Highness.

The demand of the English Government is, that the Dada Khasjee Walla should be made over to the English Government; until he is delivered up, it is impossible that friendship can be restored between the two States. The Governor-General is shortly expected to arrive at Agra. If, before his arrival, the Khasjee Walla has not been sent to Agra, it is impossible to say what his Lordship may order, or how affairs may end; therefore, if your Highness is desirous to preserve the prosperity of your Government, and the friendship between the States, you will not delay in sending the Khasjee Walla immediately to Agra; and if he is sent under the charge of Oodajee Khatkeea, I will receive the latter person with pleasure.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

No. 132.

Captain Sir R. Shakespear, Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, to Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman, the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Agra, December* 7, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to forward a copy of a khureeta from Colonel Spiers, of yesterday's date, to her Highness the Maharanee Tara Baee, reporting his having been transferred to the Residency at Nagpore, and that he had made over charge of the Residency office to me, and the superintendency of the same to you, and was about to proceed to Nagpore.

2. I have also the honor to inclose a copy and translation of Colonel Spiers' khureeta, to the same purport, to Baboo Setowlea Deshmookh.

3. I beg to report that the ukhbar which left Gwalior at 8 A.M. on the 5th, and reached this at 8 P.M. on the 6th instant, mentions that much alarm had been caused by information having been received of the assembly, on all sides, of British troops, and the nomination of officers to the staff of the army of exercise.

4. This ukhbar contains no other information worth transmitting; but at 2 A.M. this morning Ram Rao Phalkeea sent to me to say, that a confidential agent of the Durbar had written to his Mutsuddee, who accompanied Ram Rao, that Babee Rao had arrived at Gwalior, and given the letters and reports regarding Colonel Spiers' reception of the deputation of Ram Rao and Sumbajee, and that it appeared to be determined that the Dada Khasjee Walla should immediately be sent off to Agra.

5. Ram Rao sent to me to say, that the above came from good authority, and that he hoped Colonel Spiers would be induced to remain here; but we have been so often disappointed when there appeared a great prospect of the Dada's being sent over, that Colonel Spiers did not deem it advisable to halt, and has this morning marched to Elimatpore, *en route* to Shekoabad, where he hopes to have the honor of an interview with the Governor-General.

I have, &c.,
R. SHAKESPEAR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 132.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

Camp, Agra, December 6, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to inform your Highness, that I have been appointed by the Governor-General, Resident at Nagpore, and Colonel Sleeman has been placed in charge of the Agency at Gwalior; and to-day, in obedience to the orders of the Governor-General, I have made over charge of the Residency office to Captain Sir R. Shakespear, and informed Colonel Sleeman of the arrangement. I have also had an interview with Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea, and introduced them to Captain Sir R. Shakespear, and am about to depart for Nagpore. Your Highness has often requested me to regard you like my own daughter, and, therefore, in the hope of preserving the prosperity of your dominions, which can alone be secured by the continuance of friendship between the two Governments, I take this last opportunity of entreating your Highness not to allow short-sighted or evil-disposed persons to deceive you, but, without a moment's delay, comply with the request of the English Government, and dispatch the Dada Khasjee Walla towards Agra, so that he may arrive here before the Governor-General, who is expected in four or five days. If this is done, there will be hope that his Lordship, forgetting what has passed, may renew friendly intercourse between the States.

If, on his Lordship's arrival, the Khasjee Walla should not be found here, God alone knows what orders may be issued, and it is impossible to say how affairs may be terminated.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

Inclosure 2 in No. 132.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers to Bapoo Setowlea Deshmookh.

Camp, Agra, December 6, 1843.

THE Governor-General has been pleased to appoint me Resident at Nagpore, and to transfer the affairs of Scindiah's Court to Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman's Agency; and, in obedience to the orders of the Governor-General, I have this day made over charge of the Residency Office to Captain Sir R. Shakespear, informing Colonel Sleeman of the arrangement, and have introduced Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea to Sir R. Shakespear, and am about to proceed to Nagpore. I have already reported to the Governor-General, the valuable services performed by yourself and the two chiefs mentioned above, and explained all particulars to Sir R. Shakespear, who will doubtless bear them in memory; rest perfectly assured of my good will, and I am most anxious to preserve the prosperity of the Gwalior Government. I have written a khureeta to her Highness the Tara Baee; I trust you will shew it to the Baee, and arrange for the immediate departure of the Khasjee Walla for Agra, so that he may arrive before the Governor-General, who is expected here in four or five days. If you yourself come over with the Khasjee Walla, you will doubtless acquire much renown, and it may be hoped that his Lordship, forgetting all that has passed, may be induced to renew friendly intercourse with the Durbar; but if, on his Lordship's arrival, he finds that the Khasjee Walla has not been sent, God alone knows what orders may be issued, and there is no saying how affairs may end.

No. 133.

The Governor-General of India to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

December 12, 1843.

IT is a subject of deep regret to me, that your Highness should not from the first have adopted the advice which has been offered to you by the Resident, Colonel Spiers.

Your Highness will find when it is too late, that the British Government always advises an ally in the true spirit of friendship, that it always means what it says, and that it never conveys a threat which it has not at once the intention and the power to execute. Your Highness has been informed of the deep interest which your youth and the real difficulties of your position induced me to take personally in your welfare. It would have been most gratifying to me, had your conduct enabled me to look forward to the long continuance of friendship; but your Highness has unfortunately listened to other counsels.

The British Government can neither permit the existence, within the territories of Scindiah, of an unfriendly Government, nor that those territories should be without a Government willing and able to maintain order, and to preserve the relations of amity with its neighbours.

The British Government cannot permit any change in the relations between itself and the House of Scindiah, which have for forty years contributed to the preservation of the peace of Central India.

Compelled by the conduct which your Highness has been advised to adopt,

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

to look to other means than those of friendly remonstrance for the purpose of maintaining those relations in their integrity and spirit, I have now directed the advance of the British armies, and I shall not arrest their movement until I have full security for the future tranquillity of the common frontier of the two States, for the maintenance of order within the territories of Scindiah, and for the conducting of the government of those territories in accordance with the long established relations of amity towards the British Government.

I could have wished to have effected these objects in concurrence with your Highness; that your Highness would have listened to my voice, and that of the respectable Chiefs by whom you have been counselled, not to throw away the friendship of the British Government; but now, my paramount duty to the subjects of the British Government and its Allies, whose interests are compromised by misrule in the territories of Scindiah, and, moreover, my duty to the Maharajah himself, whose person and whose rights, as the successor of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, are placed by treaty under the protection of the British Government, compel me to resort to other means for the accomplishment of my rightful purpose; and as, in resorting to those means which Providence has placed in my hands for the general welfare of the people of India, I entertain no views inconsistent with the honor and the integrity of the Raj of Scindiah, but am steadily purposed to maintain both, so I trust that I shall receive the aid of all such as are faithful to their Sovereign, and that my intervention may have the happy result of establishing permanent good government and order, and of affording new security to the general peace of India, which is the object nearest my heart.

ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 134.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India at Fort William.

Sir, *Camp, Agra, December* 13, 1843.

I AM directed by the Governor-General to request that you will lay before the President in Council, for the information of Government, the accompanying copy of a letter, addressed by his Lordship to Her Highness the Maharanee at Gwalior.

2. I am further directed to state, that yesterday afternoon the Governor-General received in the Durbar tent the Chiefs named in the margin*, who had been for some days at Agra awaiting his Lordship's arrival.

3. After the usual complimentary expressions, and some desultory conversation of a friendly character, the Chiefs stated that they hoped the Governor-General would bear in mind that the young Rajah was a child incapable of acting in every way, and not responsible for what was going on; that the present state of affairs was the consequence of the influence possessed by evil advisers; that they themselves no longer possessed any influence, and that, had their counsels been attended to, the present unhappy differences would never have occurred.

4. To this the Governor-General replied that his sole desire and purpose was the preservation of the State of Scindiah in all its integrity and honor; that a letter containing his Lordship's views and determination, had that day been written to the Maharanee, the contents of which would be made known to them; and that the requirements of that letter must be fulfilled.

5. The Chiefs repeated that their advice to the Durbar at Gwalior had uniformly been, to conform to the views and wishes of the British Government, as communicated by the Resident; that they had used all their influence, and all means in their power, to induce the Durbar to follow the course pointed out by the British Government; and that, finding all their efforts unavailing, and the influence of ill-advisers paramount, they had left Gwalior, and came to present themselves to the Governor-General.

* Sumbajee Angria, Ram Rao Phalkeea, and Bajee Rao Vakeel.

6. The Governor-General replied, that the conduct of the Chiefs then before him had been in every respect satisfactory, and that he was convinced of their fidelity to the British Government, and to the true interests of their own Sovereign and the State.

7. His Lordship then stated to the Chiefs distinctly, that he was fully determined in his proceedings, in regard to Gwalior, to maintain, in all their integrity, the conditions of the existing treaties between the two States.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

8. The Durbar was then dismissed.

9. It may be worthy of notice, that one of the Huzzooreeahs of the Maharanee was present in the tent during the time of the above conference, and, at the close of it, the Chiefs called him up and directed that he would make a faithful report to the Maharanee of what he had heard and seen.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE.

No. 135.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Kakooba, December* 16, 1843.

I AM directed by the Governor-General to inform you, that intimation, not official, but apparently quite authentic, has been brought to his Lordship, that the Dada Khasjee Walla has arrived at Dholepore, under charge of an escort of Sowars from the Government of Gwalior, for the purpose of being delivered up to this Government.

2. The Governor-General desires that you will proceed immediately to Dholepore, to receive the Dada Khasjee Walla.

3. You will understand that the Dada Khasjee Walla is to be treated with all courtesy, and to be allowed to bring on with him any personal attendants who may have accompanied him, and any Sirdar who may have been specially instructed to place him in the hands of the Governor-General. You will also use your discretion in permitting such part of the escort as you may deem fitting to proceed with the Khasjee Walla to the Governor-General's camp; but the custody of the person of the Khasjee Walla will be committed to a guard of fifty men, which you are directed to request Major-General Valiant to supply.

4. You are requested to forward by express, the accompanying letter to Colonel Sleeman, as soon as ever the Khasjee Walla has been placed in your charge.

5. In the event of your deeming it advisable, under the circumstances which may become known to you, to allow any portion of the Sowars who have escorted the Dada to Dholepore, to accompany him to the Governor-General's camp, you will shew this letter to Major-General Valiant, and request him to permit them to come on, notwithstanding the orders sent to him to-day to a different effect.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE.

No. 136.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Kakooba, December* 16, 1843.

I AM directed to forward to you a copy of a dispatch addressed this day to Sir R. Shakespear, upon the receipt by the Governor-General of intimation that the Dada Khasjee Walla is at Dholepore, on his way to the Governor-General's camp.

2. The Governor-General desires that, on the receipt of this dispatch, which will be forwarded to you by express, by Sir R. Shakespear, after he has

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

met the Dada Khasjee, you will at once proceed to join head-quarters, pass in through Gwalior.

3. You will intimate to the Durbar, the Governor-General's desire to see the Maharajah at his Lordship's head-quarters, which will arrive at Dholepore on the 19th.

4. The Governor-General would desire that you should defer any formal entry into Gwalior, but you will at the same time be prepared to accede to any wish for a personal interview that may be expressed by either the Maharanee, the Deshmookh, or Colonel Jacob.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE.

No. 137.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Governor-General of India.

YOUR friendly letter to the purport entered below has been received. From the report of Sumbajee Rao Angria, and Ram Rao Phalkeea, the arrival of your Lordship at Agra, on the 11th December, was made known, and that those persons were admitted to the honor of an interview with your Lordship. This was most pleasing and happy intelligence. May your Lordship be preserved by the blessing of Providence.

From letters received from the above-named Sirdars, and by communications from Sir R. Shakespear to the Deshmookh and Colonel Jacob, it was stated, that the delivery of the Khasjee Walla was required, and that his being sent would conduce to the establishment and continuance of the Government of Gwalior, and the confirmation of the friendship of the two States.

Inasmuch as the compliance with your Lordship's desire is incumbent on me, on hearing the contents of your Lordship's letter, I immediately, without delay, sent the Khasjee Walla, under an escort of Sowars, to Agra. Sumbajee Angria Bahadur and Ram Rao Phalkeea Bahadur will convey him to your Lordship's presence.

This person (the Maharanee) has no thought or desire except the preserving the relations of amity and sincere friendship of the British Government. The basis of this friendship is firm. May the march of the army, therefore, be arrested.

Your Lordship's purpose, that the Treaties and Engagements which have been in force for forty years shall not be changed or interfered with, is gratifying. This purpose has its origin in the good feeling and integrity of your Lordship. The parties to all these Treaties and Engagements felt the fullest confidence in them; for the good faith of the British Government is well known.

Inasmuch as your Lordship's feelings of friendship must conduce to clemency and compassion, and I am entitled to the protection and consideration of your Lordship in every respect, and as I am free from attending to the advice of evil-disposed persons, and anxiously desire the preservation of the tranquillity of the common frontier, and the welfare of the subjects of the Government, therefore it is to be hoped that your Lordship will order the return of the Resident.

Colonel Spiers, in his khureeta, dated 7th Shawal, 1267 Hejira, stated, that if the Khasjee Walla were given up, the restoration of friendly relations would be effected, your Lordship would be highly pleased, and all obstacle to his return removed.

This person, when the Resident is restored, will enter into, with him, in the usual manner, upon the consideration of measures for conducting the affairs of the State, and holding all business and the regulation of matters relating to the frontier.

All the Sirdars of the State, the well-wishers of the Government, who have, from the time of former Rajahs, been faithful to the State, will continue to aid me with their counsels; and it is my hope that your Lordship will, in the spirit of that friendship which has always existed between the Govern-

ments, give me such advice and aid as shall conduce to the welfare of the kingdom and establishment of the Government.

All detail matters of friendship will be communicated to your Lordship by Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

No. 138.

The Governor-General of India to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

Camp, Muneea, December 18, 1843.

YOUR Highness's letter has given me much gratification.

I receive with satisfaction the assurance that your Highness has no thought or desire but that of preserving the relations of amity with the British Government. The delivery of the Dada Khasjee Walla is the best indication of the sincerity of your Highness's friendship. I have, myself, no more earnest wish than that of re-establishing the good understanding between the two States, and of giving to it a yet firmer basis.

I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman, who has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Spiers in the charge of Resident at your Highness's Court, to repair immediately to my camp; and he will, in conjunction with Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea, with any other Chiefs or officers your Highness may deem it expedient to depute, prepare the final arrangement, to be submitted for your Highness's approval.

It would be most agreeable to me to confer personally with your Highness upon the points remaining to be adjusted; and great facilities would be afforded by our interview, to the successful and early conclusion of what remains to be done. I am desirous, also, of seeing the Maharajah. Your Highness will consider how these objects can be accomplished in the manner most convenient to your Highness.

In conclusion, &c.,

ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 139.

Memorandum for the Resident at Gwalior.

December 18, 1843.

THE Governor-General is gratified by the delivery of the Dada Khasjee Walla to the charge of the British Government, as indicating, on the part of Her Highness, and the Durbar of Gwalior, a disposition to restore the accustomed relations of friendship between the two States.

But Her Highness is already informed, that the movement of the British armies cannot be arrested until the Governor-General has full security for the future maintenance of tranquillity upon the common frontier; nor until there shall be established at Gwalior a Government willing and able to coerce its own subjects, and to maintain permanently the relations of amity with the British Government and its Allies.

His Highness the late Maharajah had engaged to defray the charges of a force to be constantly stationed within the Gwalior territory, for the preservation of internal order, under the command of British officers; and the services of the force, so formed under Lieutenant-Colonel Stubbs, are acknowledged to have been productive of much benefit, even limited as that force has hitherto been in its amount.

His late Highness and the late Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah have also seen reason to place certain detached portions of territory, lying intermixed with the dominions of the British Government and its Allies, under British management, for the more effectual maintenance of order; and the good effect of this measure has been apparent. The Governor-General is of opinion that his first object, the obtaining of security for the future tranquillity of the common frontier, might be attained by the extension of these two above-mentioned measures, that is, by increasing the amount of the con-

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

tingent force, sufficient funds for its payment being provided by the assignment of the revenue of certain districts, and by giving to the British Government, over the districts of which the revenue shall be so assigned, such authority as shall secure the payment of the revenue to the agreed purposes, and also conduce to the good management of the districts, which shall be selected from those adjoining the British frontier.

The number of troops now maintained by the Gwalior State is altogether disproportioned to its revenue, and to its real wants.

Protected against foreign invasion, and assured also, under treaty, of the effectual aid of the British Government on any important occasion, against disturbers of the peace, and all who may be disobedient to its authority, the Gwalior State requires a military force only for the purpose of preserving internal tranquillity, and the force otherwise required for this purpose, will be diminished by the arrangements for increasing the amount of the contingent.

An army, for which there is no legitimate employment, collected at the seat of Government, and always allowed to remain with large arrears of pay, which it has obtained, from time to time, by recourse to measures inconsistent with discipline, must really be the master of the Government it pretends to serve, and its existence must at all times be a source of embarrassment to that Government, and of disquietude to surrounding States.

The Governor-General cannot consider that the Government of Gwalior will be really an efficient Government, capable of taking, on all occasions, the course which may appear most conducive to its own true interests, until provisions are made for the regular payment of the force entertained, and for the reduction of that force within reasonable limits.

To the troops which may be dismissed, it will be just to give not only all pay due to the day of their dismissal, but also a gratuity of three months' pay, on the delivery of their arms.

The completion of this measure in a satisfactory manner by the Maharanee and the Durbar, would render no longer necessary the advance of the British armies; but these armies will be at hand to give aid to Her Highness in the effecting of this purpose, should such aid be required.

The Governor-General, taking into consideration the youth of Her Highness and of the Maharajah, and having in view the dignity and peace of the family of Scindiah, is disposed to suggest, that it would be expedient, rather now than at a future period, to make provision for the proper maintenance of the Maharanee after the Maharajah shall have attained his majority; and would think it fitting, that jagheers producing a revenue of three lacs of rupees, should be set apart for that object.

The sum of about ten lacs is now due to the British Government on account of the contingent, the whole expense of which force was, by the engagement of the late Maharajah, to be defrayed by His Highness.

There is, likewise, a sum of about one lac due to the British Government on other accounts.

The British armies have been brought together for the purpose of re-establishing friendly relations with the Gwalior State, and of restoring strength to Her Highness's Government, at a very large cost; of this cost, such portion as is connected with the employment of 6000 infantry, with a due proportion of artillery, and the requisite stores, is chargeable to the British Government, under the Treaty of Boorhanpore; but the force brought together has been more than three times that required by the Treaty; and ten lacs of rupees would not fully defray the extraordinary charge thus incurred by the British Government, on account of the Government of Scindiah.

The debt of the Gwalior State to the British Government amounts, at least, therefore, to twenty-one lacs of rupees.

If the Gwalior State should be able at once to defray this sum, it would be well: if it should be unable to do so, it will be proper that arrangements should be now made for the defraying of the whole debt, by instalments, in five years; and that the revenue of districts, to be specified, should be assigned to the British Government, to secure the regular payment of the instalments.

Care should be taken in the selection of districts, of which the revenue and general superintendence are transferred to the British Government for the above permanent or temporary objects, to select such as adjoin the British

frontier in the countries recently disturbed; so that the British Government, becoming itself responsible for the good administration of those districts, no subjects of complaint can arise, as heretofore, against the Gwalior Government; and all our future communications will be those of constant friendship and good-will.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of December 19, 1843.

No. 140.

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

(Extract.) *Camp, Gwalior, January* 21, 1844. (No. 7.)

MY last dispatch to you on the subject of Gwalior affairs was dated 19th ultimo, and brought down the narrative of our proceedings to the date of the arrival of the army on the banks of the Chumbul.

With that dispatch I thought it right, for the purpose of putting you in possession, in the fullest manner, of my views, and of setting before you the line of conduct I proposed pursuing, to send you copies of a manifesto which I had drawn up for circulation among the Native Durbars generally; and also of a memorandum containing in some detail a statement of the measures I, at that time, proposed to adopt, and the means which had suggested themselves to me as most expedient for effecting these measures, with reference to the aspect of affairs, at the time at which I was writing.

The present dispatch will bring before you the circumstances which have taken place since the 19th ultimo to the present date.

The conduct of the Durbar and Army of Gwalior has had for its result two important victories obtained by the British arms on one day, and the full accomplishment of all the purposes I had in view; the re-establishment of the Gwalior Government on, what I believe, a firm basis and just principles, the restoration of friendly relations between the two States, and the conclusion of a treaty, founded on that of Boorhanpore, which embraces conditions and engagements, mutually advantageous to the British Government and the Gwalior State.

On the 19th, in the afternoon, it was appointed that Ram Rao Phalkeea and Sumbajee Angria should attend at my tent to discuss the measures which I contemplated carrying out, on our arrival at Gwalior, on the principles set forth in the memorandum, a translation of which I had caused to be placed in their hands; and also to arrange, if possible, that the young Maharajah, with the Maharanee and Chiefs, should come out to meet me in the manner usually observed on the occasion of a friendly visit to the Governor-General by the Ruler of the Scindiah State, and for their proceeding with me to Gwalior.

At this meeting, Ram Rao Phalkeea alone, with Bajee Rao, the Durbar vakeel of the Residency, attended, Sumbajee Angria being reported ill. For a full detail of what passed on this occasion, I would refer you to the Notes of Conference*, drawn up by the Secretary to Government. It will be seen, that the principal points mentioned in the Memorandum†, were discussed, and the justice and propriety of the plan of procedure therein marked out, generally admitted by Ram Rao Phalkeea, who is a shrewd, intelligent old man; but, as Sumbajee Angria was absent, he expressed a wish to have an opportunity of speaking more fully of the details with his colleague, when they could both be present, and when he had himself had some time to consider them. This was agreed to, and the meeting was adjourned to the following day, when Sumbajee Angria would be able to attend.

You will observe that, generally, the most important points in the above conversation, on the part of Ram Rao, were, his admission that a too numerous army was the source of the disorders in the Gwalior Government, and that, without British aid, the Government could not carry into effect the necessary reduction of such part of that army as was ill-disposed.

* See Papers presented to Parliament, March 12, 1844. † No. 139.

The position assumed by me, in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Boorhanpore, of Guardian of the person and interests of the Maharajah, seemed to give much satisfaction. The expediency of increasing the contingent, was admitted as a consequence of the proved undue ascendancy of the Gwalior army; and to the principle of making provision for the payment of debt now due, and of the charge of the present armament (after deducting that of 6000 men, with artillery) no objection was raised.

On the 20th, Ram Rao Phalkeea and Sumbajee Angria kept their appointment; and a statement of what passed on that occasion, is contained in the inclosures.

The conversation, it will be observed, had reference almost entirely to the coming out of the Maharajah and Baee to meet me and the Commander-in-chief, and the place and time at which the interview should take place.

It will be observed, that the chiefs proposed in the first instance with much earnestness, that the meeting should be effected before the army passed the Chumbul, but that they seemed at last perfectly satisfied with the arrangement that the interview should take place at Hingona on the 26th. They had evidently expected that the army would have proceeded much further towards Gwalior before that day. To the passing of the army after the interview they made no objection whatever.

It was obviously impossible that, with every disposition to meet all reasonable wishes of the Durbar, and even to accede to the observance of mere formal ceremonies, where great importance was attached to it by them, I could delay passing the Chumbul with the army, on the chance of the Gwalior troops (which had now thrown off all subordination, and controlled their Government) allowing the Maharajah to come to the frontier to meet me; while, in a military point of view, the most serious embarrassment might have arisen from giving to those troops the opportunity of occupying the heights and difficult defiles on the right bank of that river, or of strengthening their position in Gwalior, should they have determined on opposition and resistance, as the event proved to be the case.

On this day (the 20th) the Proclamation* referred to in the second paragraph of this dispatch, was circulated, in Persian, to all the native Durbars on this side of India; and copies were sent for circulation to the other Governments.

On the 21st, the first brigade crossed the Chumbul, and encamped near Hingona, about six miles to the south, beyond the defiles and ravines. The head-quarters, with my camp, followed on the 22nd, and, by the 26th, the whole of the right wing of the army with the heavy guns had crossed, and had been placed in position at Hingona.

On the 23rd, Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman joined my camp; he had passed through Gwalior, and had communicated with the Baee and the more influential chiefs, with whom it had been arranged that Colonel Sleeman should proceed at once to me, and, having received my instructions, and settled the details for the interview with the Maharajah on the 26th, should return to escort his Highness and suite to my camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman returned on that evening on his way to meet the Maharajah, and, on reaching his tents, wrote to say, that Bapoo Setowlea, the Deshmookh, who had been accredited by the Maharanee to negotiate with me on her behalf, had arrived at Hingona.

A khureeta, dated the 22nd December, was at this time received from the Baee, in reply to mine of the 18th December, mentioned in last month's dispatch, stating that her Highness, with the Maharajah, having made all arrangements with Colonel Sleeman, was about to proceed to meet me at Hingona.

On the 24th, I made a point of receiving Bapoo Setowlea with all courtesy, and the honors due to his rank, and which had been heretofore accorded to him; he, with Ram Rao Phalkeea, Sumbajee Angria, and several persons of inferior note, adherents of the Deshmookh, attended

* See Papers presented to Parliament, March 12, 1844.

my Durbar, and afterwards retired to my private tent, for a conference on the subject of his mission from the Gwalior Durbar.

At this conference the Deshmookh repeated what had been said on former occasions by the other chiefs; but he was more earnest than they had been in professions of his own adherence to the interests of the British Government, and of his exertions for maintaining the friendly relations of the two States; he accused others of having brought about the existing state of affairs, and admitted the justice and moderation of my views, as they had been stated to him by the other chiefs since his arrival, and were now explained to him by myself. On this occasion, the chiefs, for the first time, seemed to doubt if the troops would allow the Maharajah and the Baee to come to the interview, and they seemed to infer that, even if she did come, the troops were in such a state of excitement, and were so entirely masters of the Government, that opposition might yet be offered and a collision ensue. They said, that it would cost them their lives to return to Gwalior, having been at my camp; that if it rested with the Baee and the Durbar, all might be settled peaceably; but that the soldiery had it all their own way, and it was impossible to say what excesses they might commit. The Deshmookh said that the Maharaj Campoo was still true to the party who desired peace, when he left Gwalior, but that they might have been won over to the other side since his departure.

Just as the conference with the Deshmookh, &c., broke up, a short khureeta was received from the Baee, stating that she had had an interview with Colonel Sleeman, and had sent out her tents, and was about to proceed to meet me, and that she was willing to abide by any engagements that might be made by the Deshmookh, and other chiefs with me.

Notwithstanding the above assertion of the Baee, it was evident from the contents of the ukhbars, and reports from Gwalior received at this time, and more particularly from a demi-official letter written on the 24th by Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman to Mr. Currie, from Dhunaila, to which place he had proceeded on his way to Gwalior (a copy of which letter is inclosed), that the soldiery intended to oppose the adoption of the measures which had been proposed to the Durbar, and were making preparations for that purpose, and that the Baee herself was still guided in her conduct, and in the instructions she gave the troops, by the advice of her father, the Goorpurra, who had all along been in the Khasjee Walla's interest; and who continued to use the influence which he naturally possessed over his daughter to prevent the acquiescence of the Durbar in the demands of the British Government.

Consequently, on the morning of the 25th, I addressed a khureeta to the Baee, giving cover to a copy of the Proclamation* of that date, which I considered it now right to issue to the Durbar and People of Gwalior, stating the friendly purposes to the State of Scindiah with which the British armies were approaching the capital.

You will perceive that in that khureeta I told the Baee, that I had been informed evil-disposed persons gave Her Majesty bad counsels, and that the troops talked of opposing the British army; and I exhorted her to use all her personal authority to prevent any such measure.

I told her that I had attributed hitherto much which might be regretted in Her Highness's conduct, to her youth and inexperience; and I warned her that the present was the crisis of her fate, and that she would be held responsible for all acts of hostility, if she did not strenuously use her utmost endeavours to prevent them; and I demanded that she should state distinctly, if the vakeels now in my camp, Bapoo Setowlea, Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao Phalkeea, had authority to conclude a treaty in the name of the Maharajah for the better security of future friendly relations between the two States by measures tending to give stability to His Highness's Government; and I informed her that the matter would not admit of delay.

* See Papers presented to Parliament March 12, 1844.

On the afternoon of the 25th, Colonel Sleeman wrote from Dhunaila to Mr. Currie, (which letter, though demi-official, I have considered it right to submit to you, as shewing the progress of the preparations, and evincing the disposition of the troops,) that his further progress was impossible, owing to the opposition of the soldiery, who were advancing in strong force with heavy guns to that position, where they had already established a park of artillery on both sides of the river. The soldiery boasted openly, that they had come to drive the British troops back across the Chumbul; and all expectation of the Baee's coming with the Maharajah for a friendly interview was at an end. With the above letter Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman sent khureetas from the Baee, saying that she was waiting his return to Gwalior, and that she had recalled Bapoo Setowlea and Ram Rao Phalkeea to that place. Upon the receipt of this letter from Colonel Sleeman, I directed that officer to return to my camp, for further instructions.

Bapoo Setowlea, the Deshmookh, who, as reported in my last dispatch, had been made the nominal Prime Minister, and was now accredited to carry on negotiations on the part of the Durbar, suddenly left the British camp on the 25th, and proceeded to Dhunaila, where Colonel Sleeman had an interview with him; he said he had been summoned to Gwalior and was on his way there, if possible, to defeat the machinations of ill-advisers and prevent hostilities. The next authentic intelligence that we had of this individual (for whose whole conduct it is difficult to account) was, that he had been at Maharajpoor where he in person commanded a division of the enemy's troops!

On the 26th, Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman rejoined my camp. It was ascertained that troops and guns were leaving Gwalior, in the direction of both Chandpore and Hingona, to oppose the advance of the left wing under General Grey, as well as the force under the Commander-in-chief. Early in the morning of this day, Sumbajee Angria also left the camp suddenly, and without giving notice; and the only Vakeel who remained was Ram Rao Phalkeea, who was obliged to place himself under the protection of the Resident, from the threatened violence of his own troops and retainers. The conduct of this chief has been consistent, as will be seen from former dispatches, from first to last. On this day the heavy guns which were the last to cross the Chumbul joined the camp.

On the morning of the 27th, the day appointed by the vakeels for the visit of the Baee and Maharajah having passed, and our information leaving no doubt of the hostile intentions of the troops and their officers, and all hopes of carrying out my measures without coercion being at an end, I addressed the khureeta to the Maharajah, informing him of my intention to advance to Gwalior for the purpose I had so often explained; and at the same time I directed the issue of the Proclamation*, publishing the same fact, and calling on all the faithful subjects of the State to aid in those measures, which had no other object than the re-establishment of the just authority of their Sovereign, and the maintenance of his Government; and promising the protection of the persons and property of all not found engaged in armed opposition, and indemnification for all accidental damage. Having done this, I considered further proceedings for the present to be altogether of a military character, and committed their conduct to the Commander-in-chief.

On the morning of the 28th, Lieutenant-Colonel Garden, the Quarter Master-General of the Company's troops, with a few officers and small reconnoitering party, were examining the ground a short distance from Chounda, when the enemy's batteries opened upon them.

On this day I received, at his request, a visit from Ram Rao Phalkeea, at which nothing particular passed. He stated, that his family at Gwalior had been seized by the orders of the Baee and her advisers; and that the advice which he had always given, and the exertions he had

* See Papers presented to Parliament March 12, 1844.

used, to avert the present state of things, had excited the bitter enmity of the troops, and of the inmates of the Palace.

For the proceedings of the 29th, the day on which our camp moved from its position at Hingona, and the battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar were fought and won, I would refer you to the printed dispatch of the Commander-in-chief, dated the 4th instant, and my General Orders in the Government Gazette of the same date.

On the 30th, just before the advance of the Commander-in-chief to Dhunaila, I received khureetas from the Maharajah and the Baee, dispatched by an express messenger, stating that they were both about to repair instantly to my camp, and had set out suddenly from Gwalior for that purpose, and intimating that Rajah Deo Rao Bhow (the Rajah's maternal uncle), and Rajah Bulwunt Rao had been sent on ahead to meet me and receive instructions.

I immediately sent Sir Richmond Shakespear, the assistant to the Resident, forward, to meet the Maharajah, and to prevent any collision between his escort and the advanced guard of the Commander-in-chief's force. I directed him to halt the Maharajah and suite wherever he might find them near Dhunaila, and to say, that I would receive a visit from His Highness the following day, when my camp should arrive at Dhunaila; upon the understanding that the Maharajah and Baee had come to place themselves under the protection of the British Government, and that they would be guided in all respects, regarding the interview, and the escort that was to accompany them, by the instructions they might receive from Sir Richmond Shakespear.

Sir Richmond Shakespear first met Rajah Deo Rao Bhow and Bulwunt Rao, and shortly afterwards the Maharajah and Baee, who were proceeding with a small escort, and without tents, to my camp. They were most anxious to proceed immediately, their object being, as they stated, to implore forgiveness at my hands for themselves and their followers for what had taken place.

Sir Richmond Shakespear procured them some tents, and made arrangements for their remaining where they were that night, and referred to me for further instructions. About noon this day I received intelligence of the victory gained by General Grey on the preceding evening.

On the morning of the 31st, my camp arrived at the position occupied by the advanced brigade of the army, two miles and a half beyond Dhunaila, and I immediately sent Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman forward to the Maharajah to inform him that I would see him at 2 o'clock, and to bring him with the Baee into camp, with a small escort of cavalry.

For the account of this meeting and of what then transpired, and the business then transacted, I would refer you to the Memorandum* thereof, drawn up by the Secretary to Government, a translation of which Memorandum in Persian I caused to be placed in the hands of the chiefs nominated by the Baee to conduct future negotiations.

On the morning of the 1st instant, the camp being still at the ground near Dhunaila, the Maharajah, at my recommendation, sent into the Lushkur the Proclamation, countersigned by the Resident, stating that all sepoys in the service of the Maharajah would be admissible to the new corps of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, about to be formed for His Highness, if approved by the officers about to be appointed to superintend the formation of those corps; and that all sepoys not admitted to the new regiments, would, on their discharge, receive all their pay due, and a gratuity of three months' allowances, to take them home, &c.

On the 2nd, the whole camp marched to within six miles of the Residency at Gwalior, the Maharajah having proceeded ahead, and pitched a short distance on the other side of the Residency, between it and the city. In the evening I heard from Colonel Sleeman, that the Durbar had, in the Maharajah's name, issued the proclamation and notices suggested to the chiefs at the meeting of the 31st.

* No. 164.

On the 3rd, the whole of the right wing, with my own camp, encamped at the Residency. General Grey, with the left wing, was about six miles off. I immediately called in Brigadier Stubbs and the Gwalior contingent force, which was with the left wing, that arrangements might be made forthwith for the fort being occupied under the orders of the Maharajah, by Brigadier Stubbs and the contingent.

In the state of the Lushkur at this time, (the troops having evinced no disposition to submit to the orders of the Durbar, but still retaining a posture of defence, being, at this date, as ascertained by Sir R. Shakespear, about 5000 strong, exclusive of cavalry and their extensive artillery,) the occupation of the fort, which entirely commands the Lushkur, by our troops, was a matter of the last importance, and it was most expedient, to obviate the appearance, and prevent the feeling, that we had taken possession of the fort ourselves, that the occupation should be effected by the Maharajah's orders, and by troops connected with the Gwalior State, and forming a part of its military establishment, although commanded by British officers.

The chiefs behaved exceedingly well in this matter; they were fully aware of the necessity, for the preservation of the city of Gwalior, of preventing any further collision; and, as the gates of the fort were at the time held by persons in the interest of the adverse faction, to effect the occupation peaceably and without collision, was a matter requiring some address.

The Durbar, in the name of the Maharajah, on the morning of the 4th, appointed the Chief, Oodajee Khatkeea, in conjunction with Brigadier Stubbs, to the command of the fort, and Oodajee Khatkeea, having effected the removal of the other parties, made over the place to Brigadier Stubbs and the contingent, on the afternoon of that day, when it was occupied by that force without any opposition whatever.

On the 5th, the chiefs who were to negotiate the Treaty, met at my tent, when the several articles of that engagement which I had caused to be placed in draft in their hands, were discussed, and the principles they embraced admitted to be just and expedient. The form of Government during the Maharajah's minority, as described in the Draft Treaty, was mutually agreed upon, and the members of the Council of Regency nominated, Ram Rao Phalkeea being considered by all as the fittest person to be President.

The details of the Treaty, and the preparation of the schedules, were left for further discussion with the chiefs and Mr. F. Currie and Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman, who were authorized by me to conclude the negotiation under my directions.

The notes of the above conference will be found in the inclosures of this packet,—and the khureeta addressed by me to the Baee, referred to in that paper, recommending her to send away the Goorpurra for the present.

The following days, to the 8th, were occupied in the preparation of the pay abstracts of the troops; the promulgation among the soldiery, of the terms offered them; and the discussion of the details of the Treaty with the vakeels, &c. On the 9th, the payment of the troops commenced, and the enlistment of the best men for the new contingent, and this has progressed steadily since. A statement of the Gwalior military establishment, as it existed before the battles, as nearly as it can be ascertained, with an account of how it has been disposed of up to the date of this dispatch, is entered in the Memorandum† referred to in the margin.

On receiving their pay, the persons who are chosen for the new regiments are enlisted with their arms; those who are not enlisted, on receiving the gratuity of three months pay, deliver up their arms and field-guns, which have been sent by the Maharajah to the fort, where they are stacked and stored under the direction of the officers of the contingent. Up to this date, arms and guns of the number and description noted in the margin*, have been stored in the fort.

* Muskets, 8,846; guns, 107.

† No. 167.

On the 13th instant, the details of the Treaty having been all agreed upon, it was regularly settled and signed by the respective Commissioners, and afterwards the Maharajah came to my fort with the chiefs of the Durbar, when it was ratified and exchanged in due form.

On the ratification of the Treaty*, Persian copies of the Note* annexed to this dispatch, were communicated to every Durbar, to which a copy of the printed proclamation of the 20th ultimo, mentioned above had been sent. I deemed it expedient to shew to all the Native States, that the purposes of the British Government, based upon just principles, and having in view the maintenance of the solemn obligations of treaties, and the protection of the person, and the establishment of the Government, of an ally, and embracing no ends of self-aggrandizement, as from the first entertained and declared, had been, in the end, in spite of the opposition offered them, and notwithstanding the exceptionable conduct of the Baee and the Durbar, faithfully adhered to, and fully accomplished.

Copies of the Treaty and its annexes form a collection of this packet; to its provisions I would call your attention. I feel satisfied that you will concur with me that, in concluding it, the Government has shewn, at the same time, justice and forbearance, and that the tendency of its engagements are, to re-establish the State of Scindiah; to place the relations of the two States on a permanent and satisfactory footing; and to realize all the views entertained by the Marquess Wellesley when the Treaties of Sirjee Anjengaum and Boorhanpore were negotiated.

Schedule B was from the first a mere form, as the Durbar declared their intention of paying the amount demanded from them; and they have now intimated to the Resident, that it is ready for him to send for when he pleases.

I cannot but think that the principles upon which I have acted will have your approval.

Up to the present moment, the measures to which I resorted seem to have been completely successful; and, although I did all that was in my power to prevent a conflict, I cannot but feel that our victories in the conflicts which have occurred, have more materially contributed to our reputation and to our strength, than would have done any settlement of affairs obtained through negotiation alone, supported by the demonstration of force.

It was so decidedly the opinion of the chiefs with whom I communicated after the battle, that no arrangement, whereby any real authority should remain to the Maharanee, could be productive of permanent tranquillity, that I determined on acting upon an opinion so entirely in accordance with my own first impressions, and on constituting a Council of Regency.

Before the battle, I could not have found the persons of whom such a council could have been composed. It did not then appear to me, that even Ram Rao Phalkeea was prepared for a measure which would practically deprive of power the widow of the late Maharajah.

It was the gross abuse of that power, by those who alone had influence over the Maharanee, and acted in her name, and the imminent peril into which their country had thus been brought, that induced the chiefs to come to the conclusion that it was necessary to set her Highness aside, in order to carry on, during the Maharajah's minority, a government capable of maintaining order in the State, and peace with us.

I have been well satisfied with the conduct of the chiefs comprising the Council, during the discussions which have terminated in the Treaty of Gwalior, concluded on the 13th instant. They have acted with candour and fairness, putting their own case without exaggeration. They have shewn perfect fidelity to their Sovereign, and, at the same time, a due sense of the advantage they derive from our alliance.

The sum appropriated to the future maintenance of the contingent, will be sufficient, I hope, to provide seven battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, commanded by our officers, for the preservation of order within the Gwalior State.

* See Papers presented to Parliament, March 12, 1844.

The Fort of Gwalior will always be garrisoned by the contingent.

The 3,000 infantry the Maharajah will retain, are little more than sufficient for the Palace and City Guards.

The 6,000 cavalry his Highness will retain, will enable the chiefs to provide for their followers, and the sons of native gentlemen, and proprietors. I deemed it very desirable that the means of employing these classes should be left to the Maharajah. I was by no means desirous of casting them loose upon India, and, in the recent battle, we had seen that they were not to be dreaded in the field.

Being restrained by treaty, as well as by policy, from overthrowing the Government of the Maharajah, I considered it desirable that his Highness' Government should be preserved in dignity, and be respectable in the eyes of his subjects; without these appendages of Mahratta Sovereignty, the Maharajah would have been a despised Sovereign.

By the selection made of the districts from which the revenue for the maintenance of the contingent is to be drawn, and of which the administration is to be in our hands, we obtain the means of preserving order upon our recently disturbed frontier. We have, I hope, secured the future tranquillity of Saugor and Bundelcund. We have made acquisitions on the Nerbudda and near Neemuch, which will be found of much value from their position; and we have restored to the Government of Bombay the management of the districts in Candeish, of which the restoration to Scindiah was so much a matter of complaint.

It is by no means my desire, that the power given to the Resident, of advising the Council during the minority of the Maharajah, should be needlessly exercised on trivial occasions. It is a power, of which the exercise is to be reserved for occasions of importance. I am far from desirous that we should interfere in the ordinary administration of the country; but, when we were establishing a Government, it was necessary that we should reserve to ourselves the right of preventing measures which might render it insecure, and impose upon us the burthen of again interfering by arms, as well as that of requiring the adoption of measures which may seem to be required for the real benefit of his Highness, and of his dominions.

You will not fail to observe the great improvement in our military position, which has been the result of the late operations, and the Treaty now concluded.

A few weeks ago, there existed, within six days' march of Agra, not only a hostile Government, but an army of 20,000 disciplined infantry, with a formidable artillery, well served, which, together with 8,000 cavalry, capable of desolating a country, could at any time have acted upon our communications, in the event of our forces being employed on the Sutledj. Now there exists at Gwalior, a Government entirely dependent upon our support. The infantry which recently controlled the State has been disbanded, and in its place will soon be formed 6,000 new troops, commanded by British officers, and equal to the performance of any military service which can be required from them.

These changes have been accomplished, by measures adopted in strict conformity with the spirit of a treaty; and neither the excitement of victory, nor the consciousness of irresistible power, has led to the entertainment of views of ambitious aggrandisement.

No. 141.

The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Muneea, December* 18, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to inclose copies and translations of the following letters, which I beg to say were dictated by his Lordship.

I have, &c.,

R. C, SHAKESPEAR.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21 1844.

Inclosure 1 in No. 141.

The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior to Bapoo Setowlea Deshmookh.

Camp, Agra, December 18, 1843.

MY friend, the Governor-General has addressed a letter to the Maharanee, which will fully acquaint you with his friendly views towards the Maharajah and the Raj of Scindiah. Your high position in the State, and near connection with the family of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, render you especially the person to whom the Chiefs and the Lushkur will look to take a decided part in re-establishing, upon a secure basis between the two States, that firm alliance and union which it was the object of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to make perpetual, and which he endeavoured so to secure by treaty. It is in accordance with the obligation imposed upon the British Government by that treaty, and in good faith towards the successor of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, that the Governor-General now moves forward his armies to preserve the Raj to the House of Scindiah, by the establishment, in concurrence with the Chiefs, of a strong and friendly Government, able and willing to coerce the ill-disposed, and to maintain the alliance with the British Government. It would greatly conduce to the accomplishment of this object if the Dada were first delivered up as Colonel Spiers desired.

I cannot conclude without telling you what admiration the conduct of yourself, Ram Rao, and Sumbajee, and of the Maharaj Campoo, and of the regiments which aided it in the Lushkur, when attacked by Alexander's Campoo and the Jhinsee, has produced in the mind of the Governor-General. He would always desire that the Maharajah should be served by such brave soldiers, and that there should be a Government always willing and able to do justice to them.

How easily all matters might be arranged were the Maharajah, guarded by such brave soldiers, and accompanied by the Sirdars and Colonel Jacob, to come to confer with the Governor-General, under your charge, and to be present at the making of the necessary arrangements for the future Government of the Raj he must one day rule over, and should receive in all integrity and honor.

Inclosure 2 in No. 141.

The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior to Colonel Jacob.

Sir, *Agra, December* 18, 1843

I WRITE to you as a friend, because I know that, as one of the oldest servants of the family of Scindiah, you must desire, as I do, the renewal of the friendly relations between the British Government and the Durbar of Gwalior, which it was the intention of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to render perpetual, and which no act of the British Government has ever yet impaired. I depend upon your now coming forward to use all the great influence you possess for the attainment of this object, by the establishment of a strong Government during the minority of the Maharajah, which may preserve His Highness's dominions in all their integrity and honor.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

This is the hour in which all men must shew what they really are, and, as they act now, they will be regarded hereafter.

The delivery of the Dada to the British Government would facilitate all future arrangements for the restoration of friendship and the good government of the Raj.

Iha ve, &c.,
R. C. SHAKESPEAR.

No. 142.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Sonari, December* 18, 1843.

IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, this morning received, I have the honor to state, for submission to the Governor-General of India, that I shall proceed to-morrow to Duhura, the first stage from this, on the road to Gwalior. The stages are : first, Duhura ; second, Kuleeanee ; third, Kota Ku Surae ; fourth, Gwalior.

2. I shall to-day address a khureeta to the Maharajah, to the Maharanee, and to Bapoo Deshmookh, stating his Lordship's desire to see the Maharajah at his head-quarters, and state that I shall be prepared to move on with His Highness on the 23rd instant, should it be convenient.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

No. 143.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Dubra, December* 19, 1843.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday, I have the honor to state, for submission to the Governor-General of India, that I shall proceed to Antree to-morrow morning, and to Gwalior the day after, the 21st; and intimate to the Maharajah that I shall be prepared to leave that place for Dholepore the day after. I mentioned four stages, with a view to give His Highness more time to prepare ; but, should it be necessary, my departure from Gwalior can be deferred a day.

2. I shall defer any formal entry into Gwalior, but be prepared to accede to any wish for a personal interview that may be expressed by either the Maharanee, Bapoo Deshmookh, or Colonel Jacob.

3. My escort consists of a company of infantry from the 39th Regiment, and thirty troopers from the 8th Light Cavalry.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

No. 144.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Antree, December* 20, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to state, for submission to the Governor-General of India, that I have reason to believe that the Maharanee is exceedingly anxious to accompany His Highness the Maharajah to his Lordship's camp, and to have an opportunity of communicating directly with his Lordship, and to request that you will do me the favour to let me know whether his Lordship has any objection to her doing so, should she signify her wishes to me to that effect.

2. I hope to be at Gwalior to-morrow, and shall be ready to leave that place for Dholepore the day after, should the Maharajah be ready to go so soon.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

P.S.—The Vakeel Annajee, who has just come from the Durbar, states that the Tara Baee is preparing to proceed with her son to his Lordship's camp; and that Sir R. Shakespear had intimated that his Lordship would have no objection to her doing so.

No. 145.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Dholepore, December* 20, 1843.

THE Governor-General has been informed that you will reach Gwalior on the 22nd, and leave it for this camp on the 23rd.

2. When the instructions given to you to proceed to the Governor-General's camp, and to make no formal entry into Gwalior, through which you were to pass, were communicated to the Vakeel of the Gwalior Durbar, he appeared to entertain regret that your entry into Gwalior was not to be of a formal character.

3. It was explained to the Vakeel that you had not yet received your credentials, that you had no instructions, and that a formal entry appeared to be altogether unsuited to present circumstances.

4. Nevertheless, the Vakeel continued to regret the omission of a formal entry on the occasion of your first visit to the capital in which you are to represent the British Government.

5. The Governor-General would be willing to indulge the Gwalior Durbar in this matter, should they participate in the desire expressed by the Vakeel, and you will not refuse to be received with such proper ceremonies as may be agreed upon; but you will understand that the Governor-General can permit no delay in your arrival in his Lordship's camp to be the consequence of any negotiation to be had with the Durbar for the substitution of new forms for those heretofore used.

6. It may be agreed that the ceremony, as now to be used, shall not pass into precedent.

7. You have been informed that the Governor-General has expressed his desire to have a personal conference with the Maharanee, and to see the Maharajah.

8. The Governor-General will, in all probability, pass the Chumbul on the 22nd, the day of your arrival at Gwalior, and then move forward by easy marches towards Gwalior.

9. It would be desirable that you should make arrangements with respect to the interview of the Governor-General with the Maharajah, who should come out to meet his Lordship with the usual sowaree; but you will take care that the sowaree is not, under any pretext, extended beyond the usual amount.

10. Any appearance of an army in His Highness's train might tend to produce collision.

11. You will join the Governor-General's camp as early as you can, and then, after having communicated with his Lordship and the Vakeels, return to Gwalior, to accompany the Maharajah.

12. After the interview, the Governor-General considers that it would be advisable that his Lordship and the Maharajah should proceed together towards Gwalior.

13. His Lordship is not desirous that his camp should be nearer Gwalior than the Residency, but circumstances may render a nearer approach necessary.

14. His Lordship is anxious that the necessary arrangements for the future should be made without the least delay, and he would wish them to assume the form of a treaty, while the Maharajah is in his Lordship's camp, and immediately to receive His Highness's ratification, and their execution.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

No. 146.

Notes of a Conference held in the Governor-General's Tent in the afternoon of the 20th December, 1843.

Present:

The Governor-General,	*Ram Rao Phalkeea,*
Mr. F. Currie,	*Sumbajee Angria,*
Captain Sir R. Shakespear,	and
Captain Durand,	*Bajee Rao Vakeel.*

THE Conference was opened by Ram Rao Phalkeea reading some letters he had received from Bapoo Setowlea Deshmookh, and Nana Pooroo, his own son-in-law, from Gwalior, being replies to letters written by Sumbajee Angria and himself, after his first meeting with the Governor-General at Agra on the 12th, and after the delivery of the Khasjee. The letters, having stated that the Khasjee had been given up the very day the Governor-General's letter was received, which it was hoped would shew his Lordship the disposition of the Maharanee and the Durbar to accede to all his wishes and propositions, enjoined Sumbajee Angria and Ram Rao, to impress upon the Governor-General, that the Maharanee was a child, and altogether in his power; and that neither she, nor the Chiefs of Gwalior, had either the disposition, or the power, to resist any of the orders of the British Government. They went on to say that letters had been received from Colonel Sleeman, announcing his intention to reach Gwalior on the 22nd instant, and that preparations had been made for his reception in the usual manner; that the Maharanee and Maharajah would set off immediately to meet his Lordship at Dholepore; and that the Vakeels were to explain, that, on all former occasions, a notice of one or two months had been given to the Gwalior Durbar, before the visit of a Governor-General, and all the preparations proper and necessary for his reception were made, and supplies got ready at the several encamping grounds; that now his Lordship was coming without this previous notice; and, therefore, it was hoped that he would excuse the many failures to make the fitting preparations which must be the consequence.

The Governor-General replied that he was fully aware, that the usual preparations could not on this occasion be got ready; that the circumstances of this present visit were peculiar, and rendered delay for the observance of customary formalities impossible; that that was fully understood by his Lordship.

The Chiefs then said that they supposed the place of meeting, in the first instance, between the Maharajah and the Governor-General, would be his Lordship's present encamping ground, which was the place where all former Governor-Generals had been met by the Rajahs, on the occasion of their visits to Gwalior, and that any deviation from that established usage would detract from the honor of the Maharajah.

The Governor-General replied, that he should be most happy that the meeting should take place here, but that the Maharajah was not here to meet him; that, under the circumstances, delay was impossible; he could not await the Maharajah's coming; his camp would move on as soon as the whole of the army had joined the head-quarters by the regular marches; and the Maharajah might move out from Gwalior, and the meeting take place at such spot as they should both arrive at on the same day.

The Chiefs replied, that they hoped his Lordship would reconsider the matter; that the question was one which, in the highest degree, affected the honor of the House of Scindiah, which his Lordship had assured them, in the paper which he had caused to be placed in their hands, and in each of their former interviews, it was his earnest desire to uphold. They urged, that if the Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief and the British army, passed the Gwalior frontier before the Maharajah had had a meeting with his Lordship, it would be a breach of all precedent, and eternally disgrace the Maharajah and the Government of Scindiah.

Upon the Governor-General's explaining that the occasion was a peculiar one, that brooked no delay; that it was impossible the army should be halted

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

to await the Maharajah's coming, and that the present visit could not be looked upon as a precedent for future meetings; and that his Lordship would, at such spot as the Maharajah might arrive at, provide for his reception, with all honor, and in the spirit of friendship; the Chiefs said, that the real fact was—and they implored his Lordship, in the strongest language, to consider it seriously—that if the British army crossed the frontier before the meeting with the Maharajah, the troops of Gwalior, who were already in a state of the utmost alarm, would believe that the Governor-General was coming, not as a friend, but with a hostile purpose; that they knew opposition was useless, and had not the most distant intention of trying it; but that they would, it must be feared, break out into open mutiny, plunder Gwalior and the surrounding country, and disperse. They stated that the Chiefs of the Durbar, and all those who knew the good faith of the British Government, and could appreciate his Lordship's declared intentions on this subject, had no fear now of the British army, but that their dread was of their own troops. They assured his Lordship, that every demand or requisition he could make, would be acceded to instantly; but they implored him with joined hands to weigh well the step he was taking; for that the State of Scindiah was in his power to uphold or to destroy; and that, in their opinion, the most serious consequences depended on the passing of the British army across the frontier, before the meeting between the Governor-General and the Maharajah.

They went on to say, that the Maharanee and the Maharajah were ready to start instantly. They would precede their Sowarees, and would do anything, within the verge of possibility, to meet his Lordship at this place; for they are all dependent on it.

The Governor-General said, his purpose, as expressed in his writings and his verbal declarations, to uphold the State of Scindiah, and to restore friendly relations, was most sincere; but that, to arrest the march of the army, at the present juncture, was impossible; that it was evident, from what they had just said, that its presence was necessary for the carrying out those measures for the future security of the State which had been explained to them, and in the necessity of which they agreed; and that, therefore, it must move on.

The Chiefs then asked the Governor-General to know the longest time his Lordship could give the Maharajah to come out and meet him here, fixing the day after which, if the Maharajah had not come, the army should cross the frontier. His Lordship, after some consideration, replied, that he had every disposition to meet any reasonable wish of the Chiefs; but that, beyond the following condition, he could not possibly go; viz., that if the Maharajah should meet the Governor-General at this ground, on the 23rd instant, prepared to ratify a treaty, drawn up in accordance with the principles laid down in the paper which had been placed in the hands of the Chiefs, the details of which should be prepared to-morrow, and they would guarantee that His Highness should do so, the army should not pass the River Chumbul till after that day; but that, if his Lordship were induced thus to delay the passing of the troops for two days, and the Chiefs should fail to redeem their guarantee, a heavy fine, in addition to the account which was already to be charged to them, should be imposed.

The Chiefs at first seemed to think that this might be accomplished, if Colonel Sleeman could be brought to Gwalior at some day earlier than the 22nd; but, after some consultation between themselves, they agreed that it was impossible to get the Maharajah out so soon. They said, that about the treaty there would be no difficulty; that his Lordship had only to dictate its terms, and they would be agreed to; but the Maharajah could not be here on the 23rd. They asked on what day his Lordship would let the meeting take place at Hingona, the first stage on the other side of the Chumbul. His Lordship replied, on the 26th. To this proposition they assented with apparent satisfaction, and promised that the Rajah should be ready to meet the Governor-General, and to ratify the treaty according to the terms which might be determined on that day. They said that Bapoo Setowlea would come out before the Maharajah, who would accompany Colonel Sleeman.

In the course of conversation, it was stated that the Maharajah would come with the usual escort only; and that the escort would probably be taken from all the different corps, a battalion from some, two from others, according to their strength, which varied.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

It was also stated that the usual custom was for the Maharajah, after the interview, to precede the Governor-General to Gwalior, marching one day ahead.

The Vakeels pressed, in the first instance, that the interview should take place before the army passed the Chumbul, with much earnestness; but they seemed at last to be perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, that the interview should take place at Hingona, on the 26th. They had evidently expected that the army would have proceeded much further towards Gwalior before that day. To the passing of the army, after the interview, they made no objection whatever.

No. 147.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Gwalior, December* 21, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to state, that I received your letter, of the 20th, this morning, at 5 A.M., as I was about to leave Antree for Gwalior; and I trust the Governor-General will approve of my having determined to come on, as I had stated to the Durbar that I should, without the usual ceremonies.

I was glad to be able to dispense with them under authority; but I believe that the Tara Baee and her friends regret that they have not been permitted to receive me in the usual form. It is perhaps better as it is, for on all such occasions accidents are liable to occur; and such as would be hardly noticed at other times might in the present be attributed to design on one side or the other, and lead to misunderstandings and bad feeling.

There is to-day an eclipse of the sun, and Hindoos cannot attend to the usual business and ceremonies after it takes place. The Tara Baee has expressed an earnest desire to communicate with me, and I shall wait to give her the opportunity to-morrow afternoon; but I shall send on my tents to the first stage on the road to Dholepore in the morning, and ride out to them in the evening, so that I hope to have the honor of paying my respects to the Governor-General on the 24th.

When I mentioned his Lordship's intention to cross the Chumbul on the 22nd, Suchurun Rao, the brother of Ram Rao Phalkeea, and Bulwunt Rao, who had come to meet me, expressed a very earnest desire that this might not take place, as it was usual for His Highness to pay the first visit to the Governor-General on the other side of that river. They seemed to have this very much at heart, and I think it my duty to mention it.

When the Baiza Baee, and her adopted son, went to meet the Governor-General in 1832, they went with a large body of troops, and pitched on the right bank of the Chumbul, in the sands opposite to Dholepore. The day after their arrival, the young Chief crossed on the bridge of boats to visit his Lordship, and was met by him close to the camp. The young Chief immediately sprang into the Governor-General's howdah, and sat down on his Lordship's left hand. Bapoo Bowlee, who was in the khowas behind the young Chief, did all he could to keep him back, as the Baiza Baee wished to prevent his having any opportunity of private conversation with the Governor-General. This may perhaps be considered to have established a precedent, but I have never conversed with any member of the Gwalior Court on the subject.

On entering the Governor-General's tent, the Chief sat on his Lordship's left hand; the Secretary, Resident, and others, on his Lordship's right, at the upper end; down the sides, were the officers, who accompanied the Governor-General, on the right, and the Mahratta Sirdars on the left, opposite to them, all upon chairs.

The Governor-General presented uttur and pawn to the Chief, in the usual way, on his leaving; but, I believe, that instead of giving the naked pawn, his Lordship presented a small silver box, made for the purpose, containing five or six, which the Chief took, box and all.

The next day the Governor-General crossed the river to return the visit, and was met near the bridge by the young Chief, who remained in his own

howdah on that occasion. The ceremonies were the same as on the preceding day, only that the Baiza Baee was seated behind a purdah close to the young Chief's Guddee. Valuable presents were offered by the Baiza Baee, and accepted.

Ram Rao Phalkeea and Jafir Ali, the Residency Moonshee, are intimately acquainted with the ceremonies which are gone through on such occasions.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

No. 148.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Ghara Puchar, December* 22, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to state that I received your letter, of yesterday's date, with its inclosures, at 12 o'clock to-day, on my return from visiting the Maharajah and the Tara Baee, and came off to this place immediately. I told the Maharajah, the Tara Baee, and the Chiefs assembled, that I had been commanded to repair to his Lordship's camp as soon as possible, and then to return and accompany the young Chief. They were exceedingly earnest in the expression of their hope, that his Lordship would remain to receive the young Chief's visit on the other side of the Chumbul.

There were too many persons present to admit of my stating, so fully as I could have wished, the portion of his Lordship's views which have been communicated to me. I merely stated, in general terms, to the Tara Baee, in presence of Bapoo Setowlea, and many other of the chief Sirdars, that all the object his Lordship had in view was the better administration of the Government of the country, and that they must be sensible that the concentration of the army at the capital, with nothing to do but quarrel among themselves, had hitherto rendered that impossible; that her own rights, and those of the Maharajah, her son, would not suffer by any arrangement that his Lordship had in contemplation; and that they might all be assured that the result would be advantageous to the State and People of Gwalior. The Tara Baee said, that she should put herself and her son entirely under the protection of his Lordship, and be ready to acquiesce in any arrangement that the Governor-General might wish to make for the better government of the country.

I apologised to the Tara Baee, for not replying to a letter which she had addressed to me while at Jhansi, expressing her congratulations, by saying, I would not do so, as I had then not received charge from Colonel Spiers, but that I thanked her for it, and trusted she would excuse my not doing so before. This, she said, she would do most readily. This letter I sent to Colonel Spiers as soon as I received it.

Bapoo Setowlea, and the other Sirdars, when asked by me whether they wished me to enter any further into his Lordship's views on the present occasion, before the Baee, and in presence of the young Chief, told me that it would be better to defer it till the meeting of the young Chief with the Governor-General.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

No. 149.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Hingona, December* 24, 1843.

I AM directed to transmit the accompanying khuræeta to the address of the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Scindiah, informing him of your appointment as

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

Resident of Gwalior, with a request that you will deliver the same to his Highness.

2. A copy of the letter is inclosed for your information.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE.

No. 150.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

My dear Sir, *Dhunaila, December* 24, 1843.

THERE are ten regiments here already, with fifty pieces of artillery, and it is said that twelve more are coming with the young Chief. It is said that Jean Baptiste has been made General, under a promise that he will fight. The soldiery here have no officer of rank with them, and their bearing is not respectful; and I fear that when the orders are promulgated, they will refuse obedience, and stand the consequences.

My camp is on the river east of theirs, but I intend to move this evening to their front to the west, as the young Chief's escort will greatly swell the number, and our situation here would be disagreeable at least.

The soldiers talk largely to my people of the army crossing the Chumbul as a hostile movement on the part of our Government; and it is possible that they may not permit the Maharajah and the Baee to come out; but it is not probable. I wrote fully to both of them last night, and expect a reply in the course of the day. If nothing happens I shall go out to meet the young Chief, on his coming to Dhunaila, and visit him in the morning after he arrives, in the usual form; but, with such a mass of disorderly soldiery, accidents may happen.

The Agents in attendance say that there are only twelve Pultuns altogether, to attend the young Chief, and that there are only half the number, or less, now here.

Nothing but the presence of an overwhelming force could enable the Gwalior Government to disband what are required to reduce the numbers to what are to be retained. Ram Rao Sumbajee and Bapoo Setowlea are, I suspect, afraid to trust themselves back among the troops in their present excited state.

Believe me, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

P.S.—Annajee, whom they left with me, is evidently in a great fright himself, from the language held towards him by the soldiery.

P.S.—I find that I cannot encamp to the west of Dhunaila, as the only ground is a grass preserve of Colonel Jacob's; and the soldiers say they will not allow my tents to be pitched there, without an order from Colonel Jacob. This is the message I have from Annajee, the Vakeel; and I shall cross over to the east of the rivulet, to be out of the way of collision with the troops.

W. H. SLEEMAN.

No. 151.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

My dear Sir, *Camp, Dhunaila, December* 25, 1843.

WILL you do me the favor to lay the inclosed two khureetas before the Governor-General, with the two to which they are replies. My khureetas, written and sent off from Hingona at 7 P. M. on the 23rd, reached the Durbar, and were delivered at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

These khureetas in reply were delivered to my camel messenger yesterday, at 8 P.M., and reached me at 3 o'clock this morning.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

I told the Maharajah and the Tara Baee that, as I required rest, I trusted they would excuse my waiting their arrival at this place, where I hoped they would be on the 25th, in order to meet his Lordship at Hingona to-morrow. Ram Rao Phalkeea wrote to them to the same effect, and stated that Bapoo Setowlea, Sumbajee Angria, and he, would wait his Highness's arrival at Hingona.

The Maharajah and Maharanee now state in reply, that they will wait my arrival at Gwalior; and that Bapoo Setowlea and Ram Rao Phalkeea have been ordered to accompany me, and Sumbajee Angria to wait for them at Hingona.

I shall wait his Lordship's further commands at this place; but I think it to be my duty to state that I do not think it possible for me to advance further towards Gwalior without collision with the disorderly troops who fill the road from this place to Gwalior, and that I do not think the lives of the Bapoo Setowlea and Ram Rao Phalkeea would be safe, were they to return to Gwalior, or attempt to do so.

The troops have no officer of rank with them who could be held responsible for the safe conduct to the capital of any person. The soldiers who are here are said to be of the Maharaj Campoo; and they seem to have no officer at all with them. Though they have committed no outrage, they have been most insolent in their bearing and language, not to me personally, but to all who accompany me, Europeans and Natives; but, at my desire, all their insolent and vaunting language has been submitted to without any reply. If I go on, it must be without a single soldier, horse or foot; for it will be impossible to prevent collision if any of them accompany me; and among such a licentious soldiery, without any ostensible commanding officers, I do not think it will be safe for any European or Native officer to go with me.

This is the universal feeling and opinion of my camp.

There is a large park of artillery on each side of the river at this place; and the troops vauntingly declare that they are come out to resist the further advance of his Lordship towards Gwalior, and to make the British force recross the Chumbul. They say that any further advance is a further aggression on their territories; and they have no officer of rank or influence to undeceive them. Annajee, the Vakeel, sent with me by Ram Rao Phalkeea, has no weight whatever with them; and he has been as much abused by them as any other person in my train.

They will certainly not respect any engagements entered into by the three Chiefs now in his Lordship's camp, and will, I think, prevent the young Chief and the Tara Baee from coming out to make or ratify any; nor would they, without resistance, obey any to their prejudice, even so ratified. They seem, in short, to consider themselves the masters of the State, and entitled to appropriate its revenues all to themselves, as they have hitherto done.

Believe me, &c.,

W. H. SLEEMAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 151.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Maharajah of Gwalior.

Hingona, December 23, 1843.

COLONEL SLEEMAN states, that he had marched from Dhunaila, and encamped at Hingona, and had the honor of an interview with the Governor-General.

As it is necessary that his Highness should meet his Lordship, Colonel Sleeman intends returning to Dhunaila on the 24th instant, to wait for his Highness's arrival from Gwalior.

Should his Highness reach Dhunaila by the 24th or 25th instant, Colonel Sleeman proposes to return to Hingona, in company with his Highness, on the 26th instant, and to introduce him to the Governor-General, who, in conformity with established usage, will return His Highness's visit on the 27th instant. On the 28th instant, his Lordship will receive the Chiefs, and be happy to discuss with them certain subjects in their presence; on the 29th, his Lordship will march to Dhunaila.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

Colonel Sleeman trusts His Highness will not fail to reach Dhunaila on the 24th or the 25th at the latest; should His Highness not reach Dhunaila by the 25th, his Lordship will march thereto on the 26th instant.

In conclusion, Colonel Sleeman states, though very desirous and anxious to wait on His Highness at Gwalior, yet he regrets that slight indisposition renders it indispensable that he should halt at Dhunaila, more especially as the fatigue incurred by constant marchings makes it necessary that he should enjoy one day's repose.

Inclosure 2 in No. 151.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

December 23, 1843.

COLONEL SLEEMAN informs Her Highness that he reached Hingona on the 23rd, and had been honored with an interview by the Governor-General. With reference to the visit of the Maharajah of Gwalior to his Lordship, Colonel Sleeman acquaints Her Highness that he intends to return to Dhunaila on the 24th instant, and will there wait for the Maharajah till the 25th instant, inclusive. Should His Highness arrive at the above-mentioned time, Colonel Sleeman proposes to accompany the Maharajah on the 26th to Hingona, and on that day to introduce His Highness to the Governor-General, who, according to etiquette, will return His Highness's visit on the day following, the 27th. His Lordship intends to devote the 28th to receiving visits from the Chiefs, and to the transaction of business with them. On the 29th, his Lordship will proceed to Dhunaila.

Should His Highness fail to reach Dhunaila by the 25th instant, the Governor-General will, without any further delay, march thereto on the 26th. Colonel Sleeman, therefore, particularly requests, that the Maharajah will be good enough to arrive at Dhunaila by the 25th.

In conclusion, Colonel Sleeman exceedingly regrets that a temporary indisposition, and the necessity of enjoying a little rest after constant travelling, preclude the possibility of his being able to wait on His Highness the Maharajah at Gwalior.

Inclosure 3 in No. 151.

The Maharajah of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

HIS Highness acknowledges the receipt of Colonel Sleeman's letter, dated the 23rd, and mentions, that as Colonel Sleeman told His Highness, that he (Colonel Sleeman) would return to Gwalior, to accompany His Highness to the proposed interview with the Governor-General, His Highness is therefore waiting Colonel Sleeman's return to Gwalior, preparatory to leaving the city in progress to meet his Lordship.

His Highness adds, that Sumbajee will continue in attendance on his Lordship, and Ram Rao Phalkeea, and Ram Chund Nursing Rao Setowlea have been summoned to Gwalior, and have been directed to accompany Colonel Sleeman.

Inclosure 4 in No. 151.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Resident at Gwalior.

HER Highness acknowledges the receipt of Colonel Sleeman's letter, dated the 23rd instant. Her Highness states that Colonel Sleeman intimated his intention to return to Gwalior after visiting the Governor-General, and of then conducting His Highness Jyajee Rao Scindiah to meet the Governor-General.

Her Highness therefore requests Colonel Sleeman will be good enough to proceed to Gwalior, before any arrangements for marching therefrom be made.

Her Highness acquaints Colonel Sleeman, that Sumbajee has been in-

structed to remain in attendance on the Governor-General, and that Ram Chund Nursing Rao Setowlea and Ram Rao Phalkeea, have been directed to return to Gwalior.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

No. 152.

The Governor-General of India to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

Camp, Hingona, December 25, 1843.

I TRANSMIT to your Highness a Proclamation * I have judged it expedient to publish.

I have been informed that evil-disposed persons give your Highness bad counsels, and that your troops talk of opposing the British army. I earnestly advise your Highness to exert all the personal authority you may possess, to prevent any such measure.

Hitherto I have attributed much, which might be regretted in your Highness's conduct, to your youth and inexperience, and I have hoped that you would now listen to wise counsels. The present is the crisis of your Highness's fate. You must now decide whether you will henceforward be the faithful friend of the British Government, or incur all the consequences of acts of hostility, which must be regarded as proceeding from your Highness, if you do not manifest a sincere desire to prevent them.

I desire to be informed whether Bapoo Setowlea, Sumbajee Angria, and Ram Rao Phalkeea, whom your Highness has sent as Vakeels to my camp, are authorized to conclude a treaty in the name of the Maharajah, for the better securing of future friendly relations between the two States, by measures tending to give stability to His Highness's Government. This matter will not admit of delay.

ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 153.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Hingona, December* 25, 1843.

YOUR demi-official letter of this morning's date, with the khureeta from the Maharanee, having been submitted to the Governor-General, I am directed to convey to you his Lordship's instructions as follows:

2. You will acknowledge the Baee's khureeta, and say that you will return to the Governor-General's camp for orders. You will also send to Her Highness his Lordship's khureeta of to-day, and ask Ram Rao Phalkeea to make the Proclamation * as generally known to the Gwalior troops as he can, and let the Deshmookh manage to make the Maharaj Campoo understand, that if they remain quiet and faithful to him, no harm will happen to them.

3. You can communicate with the Deshmookh, on your way to the Governor-General's camp.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE.

No. 154.

The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Hingona, December* 25, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to inclose a khureeta from the Tara Baee to the Governor-General, of date the 22nd of December; also a copy of a letter from Bapoo Deshmookh of December 20, and from Colonel Jacob of December 20.

I have, &c.,
R. C. SHAKESPEAR.

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* See Papers presented to Parliament, March 12, 1844.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

Inclosure 1 in No. 154.

The Tara Baee of Gwalior to the Governor-General of India.

December 22, 1843.

YOUR Lordship's letter, stating that, from my khureeta, it appeared that I anxiously wished to preserve friendship between the States, and that your Lordship was much gratified at hearing of this my desire, has been received.

I am really most anxious to preserve the long-established friendship between the States, and trust that, through your protection, the prosperity of the Gwalior Government may be preserved, and, such being your good will to this State, doubtless, under such circumstances, it will prosper. My friend, Colonel W. H. Sleeman, on the 21st of December arrived here, and the next day was received with the usual ceremonies on the arrival of a Resident, and came to Durbar. From his kindness and urbanity I was much gratified. He, in conjunction with the Sirdars who have been appointed by me, will arrange all details connected with the good management of this State, and, as your Lordship desires, every thing that is doubtful can, at once, be decided by a reference to me and to your Lordship. Maharajah Jyajee Scindiah also is most anxious for an interview with your Lordship; it will indeed be a happy day when that interview takes place.

Colonel Sleeman will explain to your Lordship my friendly disposition.

I trust your Lordship will continue to keep me informed of your welfare.

Inclosure 2 in No. 154.

Bapoo Deshmookh to the Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior.

December 20, 1843.

YOUR letter, mentioning that Colonel Sleeman had been appointed to the charge of the Residency, and regarding the delivery of the Khasjee Walla, has been received. To-morrow Colonel Sleeman will arrive; the Maharajah will go out to meet the Governor-General, and I also hope to be present, and, in obedience to the orders of the Durbar, to consult for the good of the State with the other Sirdars.

Inclosure 3 in No. 154.

Colonel Jacob to the Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior.

December 20, 1843.

I HAVE been honored with your letter of the 18th instant, regarding my accompanying Colonel Sleeman towards the Governor-General's camp. May God long preserve to me your friendship. My friend, when the Baee's Sowaree starts in that direction, I also will accompany it, and shall have the honor of an interview with you.

No. 155.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Hingona, December* 26, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to state, for submission to the Governor-General of India, that, in obedience to instructions conveyed in your letter of yesterday, I wrote to the Tara Baee last night, to say that I intended to return this morning to Hingona, to wait his Lordship's further commands. I sent on to her the Governor-General's khureeta, and between nine and ten last night I went to

visit Bapoo Setowlea, who had been too much fatigued by his journey to call upon me, and thought that the chances of collision might be less by my going to his camp. than by his coming to mine, as his people would not let him come without a train of several hundred men, while I might reduce mine to what I pleased.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

2. He is to wait at Dhunaila for the Tara Baee's reply to a letter he had sent off to her, and then to go on to Gwalior should she desire it. He most earnestly entreated that his Lordship would defer any further move towards Gwalior, till a reply has been received from the Baee to the khureeta, which I sent off by a camel messenger yesterday at 7 P.M.

3. She and the young Chief are said to have been prevented from coming on yesterday as they intended, from a report that General Grey's force had plundered two villages between Antree and Dubra, and that Bapoo Setowlea, Sumbajee Angria, and Ram Rao Phalkeea had been detained in his Lordship's camp against their will. All that I could learn about the plunder of the two villages, was a report that, for want of fuel, the soldiers had helped themselves to some of the choppers of the houses to cook their food with. The return of the Deshmookh has dispelled the report about his detention and that of the others; but the Maharajah's and Tara Baee's advanced tents, &c. &c. were recalled, I believe, last night from the west of Dhunaila to the eastward, but whether they have been sent back to Gwalior I know not. I believe that the Tara Baee had been inspired by the Sirdars and troops around her, with serious apprehensions of being, with the Maharajah, put under restraint if she came on as she had intended. The aversion which the troops and their officers feel to being reduced in numbers, and deprived of the control which they have hitherto exercised over the Government of the State, makes them do all in their power to inspire the Tara Baee with groundless apprehensions for herself, the young Chief, and the State; but these apprehensions will, I hope, be dispelled by his Lordship's khureeta and proclamation.

4. She has, I believe, more confidence in Oodajee Khatkeea than any other Chief at Gwalior, but he has not yet taken any prominent part in her councils; and as he bears a very high character, it would perhaps be well to associate him in the conclusion of the new arrangements. He is aged seventy-five years, and was much in the confidence of the late Dowlut Rao Scindiah. I have never seen him, but he is said to be a fine old soldier, and he formerly commanded the Mahratta portion of the Gwalior Contingent, consisting of 1800 horse. When the Contingent was reformed, he was transferred to Gwalior, where he still commands 1000 horse. I have taken the liberty to suggest to Bapoo Setowlea that he should consult with this very worthy old officer of the Gwalior State.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SLEEMAN.

No. 156.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Hingona, December* 26, 1843.

I AM directed by the Governor-General, to request that you will inform the Vakeels of the Gwalior Government, that the sum of ten lacs of rupees, mentioned in the Draft Treaty and Memorandum communicated to them, was fixed as the portion of the charge of the present armament to be defrayed by the Gwalior State, on the supposition that the treaty would be ratified, and all arrangements made for the future, on the 28th instant; and that, in conformity with the intimation given to Her Highness the Baee, in the letter of the Governor-General, of yesterday's date, (a copy of which was sent to you to be delivered to the Vakeels), his Lordship will hold the evil advisers of Her Highness responsible for the resistance that may be offered, and the delay that may be occasioned; and that, for every day that may elapse between the 28th instant, and the date of final settlement, a fine of 15,000 rupees per diem, will be

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

levied upon the property of the authors of the hostile proceedings, and of their associates in mischief.

2. You are requested to give a translation of this letter to the Vakeels, and to direct them to communicate it to the Durbar, and to the parties interested.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE.

No. 157.

The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Hingona, December* 26, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to inform you, for the information of the Governor-General, that I read to Ram Rao Phalkeea, in presence of Colonel Sleeman, a translation of your letter of this date, regarding the fine of 15,000 rupees per diem.

2. Ram Rao stated, in reply to my request that he should make the contents known to the Durbar, that he thought it would be infinitely better if it was made known in the shape of a khureeta to the Baee, as he had unfortunately incurred so much odium at Gwalior, from the course he had pursued hitherto, that if the communication came from him, it would be supposed to have originated with him, and not with the Governor-General.

3. Ram Rao also stated that, when he proposed that Bapoo Setowlea should make known to the Baee the purport of the proposed treaty, Bapoo Sahib had refused, saying, that if the propositions were made known at the present moment, they would excite much alarm.

4. May I beg that you will obtain his Lordship's orders regarding the translation of your letter.

I have, &c.,
R. SHAKESPEAR.

No. 158.

The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Hingona, December* 27, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and, in reply, beg to inclose a copy and translation of my khureeta to the Tara Baee, written when forwarding a translation of your letter, regarding the fine to be levied from the evil advisers of the Baee.

I have, &c.,
R. SHAKESPEAR.

Inclosure in No. 158

The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

Camp, Hingona, December 27, 1843.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Governor-General, to transmit to your Highness the translation of a letter of this day's date, which I have received from the Secretary to the Government of India. I beg your Highness always to consider me your sincere well-wisher.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

No. 159.

The Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Gwalior.

Sir, *Camp, Hingona, December* 27, 1843.

I AM directed to transmit to you copies in English and Persian, of a Proclamation* this day issued by the Governor-General, and to request that you will circulate the purport of it in the widest manner, in the language best known in the Gwalior territories.

I have, &c.,
F. CURRIE.

No. 160.

The Governor-General of India to the Maharajah of Gwalior.

Camp, Hingona, December 27, 1843.

CIRCUMSTANCES having prevented your Highness from coming to meet me at Hingona, as had been arranged by your Highness's Vakeels, I shall now advance to visit your Highness at Gwalior.

My advance has no other objects than those of establishing your Highness's just authority over all your subjects, and of giving new securities to the friendly relations which, until interrupted lately by the evil-disposed persons who usurped your Highness's Government, had subsisted since the Treaty of Sirjee Anjengaum, with mutual benefit to the two States.

It is to be hoped that your Highness's troops will be ordered to offer no opposition to my advance, and that your subjects will be directed to furnish the necessary supplies to the British armies. All such supplies will be justly paid for, compensation will be given for all damage which may be unavoidably done, and no injury will be inflicted upon any but such as prefer hostility to friendship and peace.

ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 161.

The Resident at Gwalior to the Secretary of the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir, *Camp, Hingona, December* 27, 1843.

I HAVE the honor to state, that the dawk Hurcara, who left the Governor-General's camp yesterday evening, with the letter bags for Gwalior, was stopped at 11 P. M., his letters taken from him, and he confined till 5 o'clock this morning, by a body of horse sent on to within two miles of my camp, at Little Hingona. This was reported to me by the Hurcara, who returned to my camp about 7 o'clock this morning. The number of the cavalry was stated to be 1000; but they had disappeared in the morning.

2. Sumbajee Angria, one of the Gwalior Agents, deputed by the Gwalior Durbar to his Lordship, is said to have left Little Hingona last evening, without giving any intimation of his intentions. He was to have met me at Sir R. Shakespear's tent yesterday, at 2 o'clock, but, by mistake, is said to have been detained at the border of the camp by the picquet on duty for half an hour, till reference could be made to the brigadier on duty. Before his orders could be conveyed for his admission, he had gone back to his tents. I conclude that he is gone to Gwalior, or to the Maharaj Campoo at Dhunaila.

* See Papers presented to Parliament, March 12, 1844.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

3. I have not yet received any reply from the Tara Baee to his Lordship's khureeta, which I forwarded, with one from myself, at 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 25th instant, by a camel messenger, who has not returned.

I have, &c.,

W. H. SLEEMAN.

No. 162.

The Commander-in-Chief in India to the Governor-General of India.

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, Camp, before Gwalior, January* 4, 1844.

YOUR Lordship having witnessed the operations of the 29th, and being in possession, from my frequent communications, of my military arrangements for the attack on the Mahratta army, in its strong position of Chonda, I do not feel it necessary to enter much into detail, either as to the enemy's position, or the dispositions I made for attacking it. I shall here merely observe, that it was peculiarly well chosen, and most obstinately defended; indeed, I may safely assert, that I never witnessed guns better served, nor a body of infantry apparently more devoted to the protection of their regimental guns, held by the Mahratta corps as objects of worship.

I previously communicated to your Lordship, that my intention was to have turned the enemy's left flank by Brigadier Cureton's brigade of cavalry, consisting of Her Majesty's 16th lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowell; your Lordship's body-guard, under Captain Dawkins; 1st regiment of light cavalry, under Major Crommelin, C.B.; 4th irregular cavalry, under Major Oldfield, C.B.; with Major Lane's and Major Alexander's troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Gowan; the whole under the orders of Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.H., commanding the cavalry division.

With this force the 3rd brigade of infantry, under Major-General Valiant, K.H., was directed to co-operate, consisting of Her Majesty's 40th regiment of foot, under Major Stopford; 2nd regiment of grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton; and the 16th regiment of grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maclaren, C.B.

It is equally known to your Lordship, that I purposed to have attacked the centre with Brigadier Stacy's brigade of the 2nd division of infantry, which consisted of the 14th regiment native infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gairdner; the 31st native infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Weston; and the 43rd light infantry, under Major Nash; to which I attached No. 17 light field battery, under Captain Browne; the whole under Major-General Dennis, commanding the 2nd division of infantry.

This force was to have been supported by Brigadier Wright's brigade, composed of Her Majesty's 30th regiment, commanded by Major Bray, and the 56th native infantry, under Major Dick, with No. 10 light field battery, under Brevet-Major Sanders. Major-General Littler, commanding the 3rd division of infantry, superintended the movement of this column.

On the left of this force I placed the 4th brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier Scott, C.B., of Her Majesty's 9th lancers, consisting of the 4th light cavalry (lancers), under Major Mactier, and the 10th light cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pope, with Captain Grant's troop of horse artillery; with this force I purposed threatening the right flank of the enemy's position.

Your Lordship is aware of the extreme difficulty of the country, intersected by deep and almost impassable ravines, which were only made practicable by the unremitting labour of Major Smith with the sappers, and that I had to pass the Koharee River in three columns, at considerable distances, on the morning of the 29th; but, by the judicious movements of their respective leaders, the whole were in their appointed positions by 8 o'clock, A.M., about a mile in front of Maharajpoor.

I found the Mahrattas had occupied this very strong position during the previous night by seven regiments of infantry, with their guns, which they intrenched, each corps having four guns, which opened on our advances. This obliged me to alter, in some measure, my disposition.

Major-General Littler's column, being exactly in front of Maharajpoor, I

ordered it to advance direct, while Major-General Valiant's brigade took it in reverse; both supported by Major-General Dennis's column and the two light field batteries.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

Your Lordship must have witnessed, with the same pride and pleasure that I did, the brilliant advance of these columns under their respective leaders, the European and Native soldiers appearing emulous to prove their loyalty and devotion; and here I must do justice to the gallantry of their opponents, who received the shock without flinching, their guns doing severe execution as we advanced; but nothing could withstand the rush of British soldiers.

Her Majesty's 39th Foot, with their accustomed dash, ably supported by the 56th Regiment native infantry, drove the enemy from their guns into the village, bayoneting the gunners at their posts. Here a most sanguinary conflict ensued; the Mahratta troops, after discharging their match-locks, fought sword in hand, with the most determined courage.

General Valiant's brigade, with equal enthusiasm, took Maharajpoor in reverse, and twenty-eight guns were captured by this combined movement; so desperate was the resistance, that very few of the defenders of this very strong position escaped. During these operations, Brigadier Scott was opposed by a body of the enemy's cavalry on the extreme left, and made some well-executed charges with the 10th light cavalry, most ably supported by Captain Grant's troop of horse artillery and the 4th lancers, capturing some guns and taking two standards, thus threatening the right flank of the enemy.

In conformity with previous instructions, Major-General Valiant, supported by the 3d cavalry brigade, moved on the right of the enemy's position at Chonda. During the advance, Major-General Valiant had to take, in succession, three strong intrenched positions, where the enemy defended their guns with frantic desperation; Her Majesty's 40th regiment losing two successive commanding officers, Major Stopford and Captain Coddington, who fell wounded at the very muzzles of the guns, and capturing four regimental standards. This corps was ably and nobly supported by the 2nd grenadiers, who captured two regimental standards, and by the 16th grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonels Hamilton and Maclaren: too much praise cannot be given to these three regiments.

Major-General Littler, with Brigadier Wright's brigade, after dispersing the right of the enemy's position at Maharajpoor, steadily advanced to fulfil his instructions of attacking the main position at Chonda, in front, supported most ably by Captain Grant's troop of horse artillery and the 1st regiment of light cavalry: this column had to advance under a very severe fire over very difficult ground, but when within a short distance, again the rush of the 39th regiment, as before, under Major Bray, gallantly supported by the 56th regiment, under Major Dick, carried everything before them, and thus gained the intrenched main position of Chonda. In this charge, the 39th regiment lost the services of its brave commanding officer, Major Bray, who was desperately wounded by the blowing up of one the enemy's tumbrils in the midst of the corps, and were ably brought out of action by Major Straubenzee. This gallant corps on this occasion captured two regimental standards.

A small work of four guns on the left of this position was long and obstinately defended, but subsequently carried, and the guns captured by the grenadiers of the 39th, under Captain Campbell, admirably supported by a wing of the 56th native infantry, under Major Phillips.

Brigadier Cureton's brigade of cavalry, taking advantage of every opportunity, manœuvred most judiciously on the right, and would have got in rear of the position, and cut off the retreat of the whole, had they not been prevented by an impassable ravine. I witnessed with much pride the rapidity of movement of the three troops of horse artillery, which bore a conspicuous part in this well-contested action; their leaders promptly brought them forward in every available position, and the precision of their fire was admirable. With the two light field batteries I have every reason to be pleased; they well supported the high character of the Bengal artillery.

I was greatly gratified with a spirited charge made by Major Oldfield, C.B., of the 4th irregular cavalry, who had been left to cover Major Alexander's troop of horse artillery, and who charged by my orders a considerable body of the enemy's infantry, who were moving off from the right position of Maharajpoor. Two guns and two standards rewarded this charge.

I was likewise much pleased with a charge made by my personal escort,

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

under Cornet Stannus, which did great credit to himself and the small body of the 5th light cavalry which formed it.

Several acts of individual heroism occurred on this day: none exceeded those of Major-General Churchill, C.B., Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's forces in India, and Captain Somerset, of the grenadier guards, your Lordship's Military Secretary, whom you kindly allowed to act on my staff, and whom I sent with Brigadier Cureton's brigade to communicate to me the movements of that corps. These two gallant officers nobly fell, having received several wounds in personal rencontre. In Major-General Churchill Her Majesty's service will experience a great loss; he died during the night, after amputation of the leg; but I am glad to add, that there is every hope that Captain Somerset will do well, though severely wounded.

I regret to say, that our loss has been very severe, infinitely beyond what I calculated on; indeed I did not do justice to the gallantry of my opponents. Their force, however, so greatly exeeeded ours, particularly in artillery; the position of their guns was so commanding, they were so well served, and determinedly defended, both by their gunners and their infantry; and the peculiar difficulties of the country gave the defending force so great advantages, that it could not be otherwise.

In the return of killed, I have greatly to deplore the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Sanders, C.B., of the Engineers, than whom this army, with its numerous list of devoted soldiers, could not boast a more promising, nor a more enthusiastic officer.

It is also my painful duty to record my deep regret at the loss of a most valuable officer, Major Crommelin, C.B., of the 1st light cavalry, who died of wounds received when nobly leading his corps in support of the 5th brigade of infantry.

Your Lordship is aware that I had collected a strong force in Bundelcund, under Major-General J. Grey, C.B., to co-operate with me, and that both corps crossed the Scindean frontiers from the north-east and south-west at the same time. It may, therefore, be necessary here to observe that, on finding that all your Lordship's strenuous attempts to maintain those friendly relations which had hitherto existed between the two Governments were fruitless, and that the Mahratta army, the ruling power, appeared determined to rest the fate of their country on the hazard of a general action, I instructed Major-General Grey, with the troops under his command, to push on as rapidly as practicable to Punniar, twelve miles south-west of Gwalior; thus placing the Mahratta army between two corps capable of supporting each other, should it remain in the vicinity of its capital, or of subdividing that army to repel or attack these two columns. They adopted the latter alternative, and, under Divine guidance, the consequence has been most decisive and honorable to the British arms.

I beg now to inclose Major-General Grey's report, detailing his movements and operations, which were as creditable to this meritorious officer as the result has proved highly honorable to the brave troops he had under his command; and I beg earnestly to draw your Lordship's favorable attention to their conduct, and to the recommendations of Major-General Grey.

I beg also to bring to your Lordship's notice the several officers named by those in command of the separate columns. In this list I shall not re-name those whom it is my intention to bring to your Lordship's favourable consideration as commanding divisions and brigades, and on the staff, at the conclusion of this report.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, commanding the cavalry division, mentions having received every assistance from Captain Pratt, 16th lancers, Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Clayton, 4th light cavalry, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Pattinson, 16th lancers, Brigade-Major of cavalry, Lieutenant Cowell, 3rd light dragoons, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Herries, 3rd light dragoons, your Lordship's Aide-de-Camp, who acted as Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. Thackwell on this occasion, and Lieutenant Renny of the engineers, attached to the cavalry division.

Major-General Dennis mentions having derived every assistance from Captain M'Kie, of Her Majesty's 3rd buffs, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Sneyd, 57th native infantry, Acting Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the second division of infantry; and Lieutenant Dowman, of Her Majesty's 40th foot, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

Major-General Littler strongly brings to notice Major Bray, commanding the 39th regiment (severely wounded), and Major Straubenzee, of Her Majesty's 39th regiment; Majors Dick and Phillips, 56th native infantry; Major Ryan, of Her Majesty's 50th regiment; Captain Nixon, of Her Majesty's 39th regiment; Brigade-Major Captain Campbell, of Her Majesty's 39th, grenadier company; Captain Graves, of 16th grenadiers, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Lieutenant Croker, Her Majesty's 39th regiment, Assistant Quartermaster-General, 5th brigade of infantry; Captain Harris, 70th native infantry, his Aide-de-Camp; and Captain Alcock, 46th; Captain Johnston, 46th; and Lieutenant Vaughan, 21st native infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Major-General Valiant has also strongly brought to my notice the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Maclaren, C. B., 16th grenadiers; Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 2nd grenadiers; Major Stopford and Captain Coddington (both severely wounded), and Captain Oliver, successively commanding Her Majesty's 40th regiment; Captain Manning, 16th grenadiers; Captain Young, 2d grenadiers; Brigade-Major Captain Abercrombie, engineers; and Lieutenant Nelson, Her Majesty's 40th foot, his Aide-de-Camp.

Brigadier Gowan strongly recommends Captain M'Donald, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery.

Although it was not their good fortune to come into action, I feel it due to Brigadier Tennant, and the officers and men of the foot artillery, to express my thanks for the great exertions they made to bring up the heavy ordnance, which alone was prevented from opening on Maharajpoor by the rapidity of the movement of the attacking columns, and from the action having commenced earlier than I expected. My thanks are likewise due to Brigadier Riley, and that portion of the 6th brigade of infantry which formed the rear guard, for the manner in which he protected and brought forward the immense train of stores, provisions, and baggage which accompanied the army over so great an extent of the enemy's country.

I have thus, my Lord, attempted to detail a series of movements, many of which came under your Lordship's observation. It now becomes my duty, as Commander-in-Chief of this army, to do justice to those gallant men who, I feel I can conscientiously assure your Lordship, merit my warmest approbation; and, although it fell to the lot of some, as in all actions it must, to be more prominently forward than others, yet I am proud to say I found in all arms the most animated enthusiasm, and the most able support.

To Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., to Major-Generals Dennis and Littler, and to Brigadier Gowan, commanding divisions, my best thanks are due, for the manner in which they conducted and led their respective divisions.

To Major-General Valiant, K.H., and Brigadiers Scott, Stacy, Cureton, and Wright, I am equally indebted for their gallantry and exertions in command of brigades; and to the several officers commanding corps and troops of horse-artillery and light field batteries, named in a foregoing part of this dispatch, I feel called on to express my warmest approval. They nobly led, and were gallantly supported by, the officers and men of their respective corps.

I beg to bring to your Lordship's notice the high professional talents of Major Smith, from whom I derived every assistance, as well as from the several officers of the engineer's department.

To the General Staff I am greatly indebted; from Major-General Smith, C.B., Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, and Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the army, I experienced the most cordial support.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Garden, Quartermaster-General of the Army, whose exertions were as creditable as they were unceasing, I am much indebted; to Major Grant, Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army, to Major Barr, Assistant Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, and to Major Drummond, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, I feel under much obligation for their zeal and assistance.

The arrangements of Lieut.-Colonel Burlton, Commissary-General, who accompanied me in the field, and Captain Ramsay, Assistant Commissary-General, and principal executive officer, have been very judicious.

Lieut.-Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General, accompanied me in the field, and rendered me his assistance. The exertions of the junior officers in the several departments well justify my most favourable report of them; espe-

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

cially Lieutenant W. Fraser Tytler, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Ekins, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Superintending-Surgeon Wood and Field-Surgeon Chalmers. This latter officer peculiarly and most creditably exerted himself in the field hospital at Maharajpoor.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, C.B., Her Majesty's 3rd light dragoons, my Military Secretary, and the other officers composing my personal staff; Major Havelock, C.B., Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, Persian interpreter; my aides-de-camp, Lieutenant Frend, of Her Majesty's 31st foot, (who was severely wounded, and had his right arm amputated in the field); Captain R. Smith, 28th regiment of native infantry; Captain Evans, 26th light infantry; and Lieutenant Bagot, of the 15th native infantry, I am greatly indebted for their alacrity and zeal in carrying my orders; also my best thanks are due to Captain Sir R. Shakespear, of the artillery, to Captain Curtis, 37th native infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, to Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 2nd Madras light cavalry, and to Lieutenant Hayes, of the 62nd native infantry, all of whom acted as my aides-de-camp during the day. I must not omit to mention Assistant Surgeon Stephens, M.D., Her Majesty's 63rd regiment, surgeon on my personal staff, who accompanied me in the field, and was most attentive and useful to the wounded.

I have the honor to inclose a list of our killed and wounded; that of the enemy must have been exceedingly great.

By the accompanying returns, your Lordship will perceive we have captured in the action of Maharajpoor fifty-six guns, and the whole of the enemy's ammunition waggons.

I feel I have been led into a much longer detail than I had intended, and have brought to your Lordship's notice a very lengthened list of officers who led, and troops who achieved, a victory that in one day has brought a once powerful nation, and undoubtedly brave army, to feel the indomitable power of the British arms, thus securing the internal peace of Central India.

I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH, *General*,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies,

Inclosure 1 in No. 162.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Right Wing of the Army of Gwalior, under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief, in the action of Maharajpoor, on the 29th of December, 1843.

Camp, Chonda, January 1, 1844.

General staff, 2 officers and 6 horses killed, and 2 officers and 3 rank and file wounded.

Artillery Division.

Horse.—2nd troop, 2nd brigade, 1 rank and file and 2 syces, and 6 horses killed; and 6 rank and file, 2 syces and 2 horses wounded, and 3 horses missing.

3rd ditto, ditto.—1 syce and 4 horses killed; and 3 rank and file, 6 syces and 3 horses wounded, and 1 missing.

2nd ditto, 3rd ditto.—1 trumpeter and 13 horses killed; and 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, and 7 horses wounded; and 1 syce and 2 horses missing.

Foot.—1st Company 1st battalion, and No. 10 L. F. B., 1 serjeant and 4 horses killed; and 4 rank and file and 1 syce wounded; and 1 horse missing.

1st Company 4th battalion, and No. 17, L. F. B., 1 ordnance-driver wounded.

4th Company 4th battalion, 1 officer killed.

Cavalry Division.

3rd Brigade.—Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, 2 rank and file and 21 horses killed; and 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, and 9 horses wounded.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—1 officer, 1 rank and file, and 15 horses killed; and 2 rank and file and 6 horses wounded; and 1 rank and file, 1 syce, and 1 horse missing.

Governor-General's Body-Guard.—6 horses killed; and 1 rank and file and 1 horse wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry.—1 trumpeter, 1 rank and file, and 5 horses killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 2 rank and file, and 8 horses wounded.

4th Brigade.

4th Light Cavalry (Lancers), 1 native officer, 1 rank and file, and 14 horses killed; and 1 officer, 2 native officers, 7 rank and file, and 10 horses wounded; and 2 horses missing.

10th Light Cavalry, 4 rank and file, and 18 horses killed; 3 officers, 1 native officer, 3 havildars, 3 trumpeters, 19 rank and file, and 14 horses wounded; and 2 syces and 7 horses missing.

2nd Infantry Division.

3rd Brigade.

Divisional Staff, 1 officer wounded.

Her Majesty's 40th Foot, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; and 8 officers, 11 serjeants, 2 drummers, 138 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.

2nd Regiment (grenadiers), 1 drummer and 3 rank and file killed; and 3 officers, 3 havildars, and 31 rank and file wounded.

16th Regiment (grenadiers), 1 officer, 1 native officer, and 18 rank and file killed; and 3 officers, 7 native officers, 17 havildars, 2 drummers, 130 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded; and 1 rank and file missing.

4th Brigade.

14th Native Infantry, 1 havildar and 1 rank and file wounded.

43rd Native Infantry, 1 rank and file killed; and 4 rank and file wounded.

3rd Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff, 1 horse killed, and two officers wounded.

Her Majesty's 39th Foot, 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, and 2 horses killed; and 10 officers, 17 serjeants, and 157 rank and file wounded.

56th Native Infantry, 6 rank and file killed; and 4 havildars, 1 drummer, and 33 rank and file wounded; and 1 rank and file missing.

7th Company of Sappers and Miners, 2 rank and file wounded.

Khelat-i-Ghilzee regiment, 1 rank and file killed, and 1 rank and file wounded.

Escort to Governor-General's Agent, 1 syce, 1 horse killed, and 1 horse wounded.

Killed.—European officers, 6; native officers, 2; non-commisioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file, 94; syces, 4.—Total, 106.

Wounded.—European officers, 34; native officers, 11; non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, rank and file, 629; syces and ordnance-drivers, 10.—Total 684.

Missing, rank and file, 3; syces, 4.—Total 7.

Grand total of all ranks killed, wounded, and missing, 797.

Head-Quarters' Staff.—Major-General Churchill, C. B., Quartermaster-General, Queen's troops, killed.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Sanders, C. B., Deputy Secretary to the Government, Military Department, killed.

Lieutenant G. Frend, arm amputated.

Captain Somerset, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, severely wounded.

Artillery Division.

4th Company of the 4th Battalion.—1st Lieutenant Leathes, killed.

Cavalry Division.

1st Light Cavalry.—Major G. R. Crommelin, C.B., killed.
4th Light Cavalry.—Hon. Cornet S. M. St. John, severely wounded.
10th Light Cavalry.—Captain Mellish, slightly ditto.
Ditto—Cornet R. G. Simeon, slightly ditto.
Ditto—Cornet J. Shaw, severely, leg amputated.
4th Irregular Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant O. Cavenagh, leg amputated.

2nd Infantry Division.

Brigade Staff, 3rd Brigade.—Major-General Valiant, K.H., severe contusion on left breast, wounded.
Her Majesty's 40th Foot.—Major Stopford, dangerously wounded.
Ditto—Captain Coddington, ditto.
Ditto—Lieutenant Eagar, slightly ditto.
Ditto—Lieutenant Thomas, severely ditto.
Ditto—Lieutenant Huey, ditto.
Ditto—Lieutenant Dawson, slightly ditto.
Ditto—Ensign O'Brien, ditto.
Ditto—Lieutenant and Adjutant Nelson, severely ditto.
2nd Regiment (Grenadiers)—Captain Maclean, slightly ditto.
Ditto—Lieutenant Mainwaring, ditto.
Ditto—Ensign Gilbert, ditto.
16th ditto—Lieutenant Newton, killed.
Ditto—Lieut.-Colonel Maclaren, C.B., slightly wounded.
Ditto—Brevet-Captain Balderston, severely wounded.
Ditto—Lieutenant Graydon, severely wounded.

3rd Infantry Division.

Division Staff—Major-General Littler, contusion.
Ditto—Captain H. M. Graves, severely wounded.
Her Majesty's 39th Foot—Major E. W. Bray, very severely wounded.
Ditto—Captain R. N. Tinley, severely wounded.
Ditto—Captain C. Campbell, slightly wounded.
Ditto—Lieutenant and Adjutant Munro, severely wounded.
Ditto—Lieutenant J. S. Atkinson, severely wounded.
Ditto—Lieutenant H. Gray, very severely wounded.
Ditto—Lieutenant R. H. Currie, very slightly wounded.
Ditto—Lieutenant H. G. Colvill, very severely wounded.
Ditto—Ensign S. G. Newport, slightly wounded.
Ditto—Ensign T. Scarman, severely wounded.
Ditto—Ensign T. D. Bray, killed.

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major-General,*
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 2 in No. 162.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy, by the Right Wing, Army of Gwalior, on the 29th December, 1843.

Camp, Chonda, January 1, 1844.

Howitzers, brass,	12	pounder	..	..	..	..	2
Ditto ditto	18	pounder	..	..	..	..	1
Guns, ditto	4	pounder	..	..	..	..	1
Ditto ditto	4¼	pounder	..	..	..	..	4
Ditto ditto	4½	pounder	..	..	..	..	6
Ditto ditto	5	pounder	..	..	..	..	3
Ditto ditto	6	pounder	..	..	..	..	14
Ditto ditto	6¼	pounder	..	..	..	..	4
Ditto ditto	6½	pounder	..	..	..	..	2
Ditto ditto	7	pounder	..	..	..	..	3
Ditto ditto	8	pounder	..	..	..	..	2
Ditto ditto	8½	pounder	..	..	..	..	1
Howitzers, iron	12	pounder, destroyed	..	..	..	..	2
Guns, ditto	3	pounder ditto	..	..	..	..	3
Ditto ditto	3¼	pounder ditto	..	..	..	..	3
Ditto ditto	6	pounder ditto	..	..	..	..	3
Ditto ditto	12	pounder ditto	..	..	..	..	2
Total			..	..	..	..	56

Several tumbrils of ammunition have been destroyed; in one of them, cash to the amount of rupees, Gwalior, 3141, was discovered, which will be paid into the military chest.

J. TENNANT, *Brigadier, commanding foot artillery, Army of Gwalior.*

No. 163.

Major-General J. Grey, C.B., commanding left wing, Army of Gwalior, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Sir, *Camp, Punniar, December* 30, 1843.

I HAVE the satisfaction to report to your Excellency, that the left wing of the army of Gwalior, under my command, yesterday obtained a complete victory over a large force of the Gwalior troops, under the command of Colonel Secunder, consisting of about 12,000 men of all arms, and captured all their guns, twenty-four in number, one standard, all their ammunition, and some treasure, &c.

Agreeably to your Excellency's orders, I marched from Simmereea on the 28th instant, and encamped at Burka-ka-Serai. I had information of the Gwalior troops being in position at Antree, seven miles in front of my camp, and of their intention of making a night attack. On the 29th (yesterday) I made one march to this place, 16 miles, being desirous of getting through the narrow valley from Himmutghur to Punniar. The enemy (as it afterwards appeared) marched from the Antree Pass early on the morning of yesterday by a parallel movement, with the left wing concealed behind a lofty and extensive range of hills, some miles distant on our right, and took up a strong position on the heights, in the immediate vicinity of the fortified village of Mangore, near Punniar, and commenced firing on my immense line of baggage. I immediately detached all the cavalry I could spare under Brigadier Harriott, and an addition of a troop of horse artillery under Captain Brind, which, on approaching the baggage on the other side of the town of Punniar, took up a position, and returned the fire of the enemy with much precision and effect. Every attempt was made by Brigadier Harriott to attack the enemy, but, from the ground being intersected by ravines, this able officer was prevented from bringing the cavalry

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

into action, and proceeded with them to the rear-guard, having passed under a smart cannonade. About 4 o'clock P.M., the enemy was observed to have taken up a very strong position on a chain of high hills, four miles to the east of our camp. I decided immediately to attack him, and detached Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs and a company of sappers and miners to take up a position on an opposite ridge, followed afterwards to the right by the 39th regiment native infantry, consisting of five companies, until I could bring up the force, amounting to 2007 men, and then make an attack upon the enemy's left flank and centre, and drive him from the strong position he occupied; owing to the lateness of the day, it was some time before I could support the force I had detached. The Buffs and Sappers attacked the enemy's centre, exposed to a galling fire from their guns, but most gallantly carried every position before them, drove the enemy from height to height, and captured eleven of his guns and the standard. I cannot sufficiently express how much indebted I feel to Lieutenant-Colonel Clunie, who commanded the Buffs, for the gallant and judicious manner he took his regiment into action, and overcame all obstacles. The wing of the 39th native infantry, with Brigadier Yates, was conducted to the crest of a hill commanding the enemy's left; and after pouring in a destructive fire, rushed down on him, and on approaching the nullah below, was exposed to a heavy fire from two guns, which they captured. Brigadier Yates and Major Earle, commanding the 39th native infantry, were both wounded at this place, and I have to thank them for the manner in which the battery was carried.

The 2d infantry brigade, under the command of Acting Brigadier Anderson, K. H., Her Majesty's 50th regiment, arrived in time to put a finish to the action, and formed on the crest of the hill, and by a most gallant and judicious movement, attacked the enemy's left, and completely defeated him, taking the remainder of his guns. I have to return my thanks to Major White, who commanded the 50th native infantry, and took the 2nd infantry brigade out of action, Brigadier Anderson, K.H. being wounded. Major Petit, commanding Her Majesty's 50th regiment, distinguished himself by the gallant charge down the hill he made at the head of his regiment. A wing of the 50th native infantry was posted with the main battery of horse artillery, which attacked the enemy's right, and the remainder accompanied the brigade. The 58th native infantry supported Her Majesty's 50th regiment, under the command of Captain Parker, who led his regiment into action much to his credit.

Brigadier Biddulph, with six horse artillery guns, much distinguished himself by the manner he disposed of his battery, which silenced those of the enemy on the right, and committed great havoc. He was assisted by Major Geddes, commanding the brigade of horse artillery, and by Captain Campbell, commanding the troop, whose fire on the enemy was particularly effective. Lieutenant Olpherts, with four guns No. 16 light field-battery, took up a position south of Mangore, and opened on the enemy's centre as he retreated up the hills. Lieutenant Tombs, attached to the rear guard, with two guns of No. 16 light field battery, fired several shots with great precision and effect on the enemy's left.

I feel indebted to Major Fitzgerald, of the 11th cavalry, who commanded the rear-guard, for bringing up the whole of the stores and baggage of the army into camp this morning.

Brigadier Stubbs, with the Sipree contingent under his command, moved out of his camp near Punniar in the evening, at my request, to occupy the heights of the scene of action, to enable me to withdraw the force that had been engaged two hours with the enemy four miles from camp, after a fatiguing march of sixteen miles. This morning the sappers and miners, and two squadrons of the 8th irregular cavalry, joined the contingent, who were fired upon by a party of the enemy. A few shots from the contingent artillery cleared the ground, and silenced the enemy's only gun, and enabled Captain Christie, with the 8th irregular cavalry, to follow the broken enemy.

I beg to draw your Excellency's particular attention to the very valuable services I derived from Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, Deputy Commissary-General, on all occasions, but more especially in the field yesterday. I have to thank Lieutenant Cunningham, Field Engineer, who turned on the enemy the guns first captured by the 3d Buffs, and Lieutenant Maxwell, commanding the company of sappers, for their exertions, and for bringing the captured guns into camp over great local impediments.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

The conduct of Brevet-Captain G. Reid, Assistant Quartermaster-General, who accompanied the Buffs into action, and by his gallantry rendered me the greatest service, merits my warmest approbation. I have also to bring to your Excellency's notice the able assistance I derived from Captain Guyon, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and also from my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Tudor, Her Majesty's 50th regiment, whom I particularly beg to recommend to your Excellency.

The enemy's loss was most severe, but, from the action closing at nightfall, many of his killed and wounded were carried off during the night, and it is difficult to form a correct estimate of his loss; all his wounded found on the field were brought into camp this morning, and are under medical treatment.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position, and the number of his guns, I regret to say that our loss has also been severe.

My best thanks are due to all the troops employed on this occasion, for their unflinching steadiness under a heavy cannonade, and the conspicuous gallantry with which they stormed the enemy's strong position. A portion of the 1st cavalry brigade, under Brigadier Campbell, K. H., accompanied the force as far as the ground would admit, but I regret that an opportunity was not afforded for actively employing them.

Brevet Major Mainwaring, and Captain C. Mainwaring, Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General merit my thanks, for the assistance they rendered me as extra Aides-de-camp.

I have, &c.,
JOHN GREY, *Major-General,*
Commanding left wing army of Gwalior.

Inclosure 1 in No. 163.

Return of Casualties in the left wing, Army of Gwalior, under the command of Major-General J. Grey, C.B., in action near Punniar, on the 29th December, 1843.

Camp, Punniar, December 30, 1843.

Staff, 1 European officer, wounded.

1st and 3rd troops, 3rd brigade, horse artillery, 1 rank and file and 1 horse killed.

1st company, sappers and miners, 3 rank and file wounded.

8th Light Cavalry, 1 rank and file and 2 horses killed, and 3 rank and file wounded.

8th Irregular Cavalry, 1 rank and file, 3 horses wounded, and 4 horses killed.

Her Majesty's 3d Buffs, 1 European officer, 4 serjeants, and 6 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; and 3 European officers, 2 serjeants, and 56 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, 1 European officer, 8 rank and file killed; and 1 European officer, and 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 28 rank and file wounded.

39th Native Infantry.—1 havildar and 12 rank and file killed; and 2 European and 3 native officers, and 5 havildars, and 39 rank and file wounded.

50th Regiment Native Infantry, 3 rank and file wounded

51st Regiment Native Infantry.—1 rank and file wounded.

58th Regiment Native Infantry.—1 rank and file wounded.

Sipree Contingent, 2 havildars, and 24 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs.—Captain Stewart killed.
Captain Magrath, severely wounded.
Lieutenant Dorehill, right side of chest by a jinjall ball.
Ensign Swetenham severely wounded.

39th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet-Major Earle, ditto.
Brevet Captain Fullerton, ditto.

Her Majesty's 50th Regiment.—Captain Cobban killed.
Acting Brigadier Anderson, severely wounded.

51st Regiment Native Infantry.—Brigadier Yates severely wounded.

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major-General,*
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

No. 164.

Notes of a Conference which took place in the Governor-General's Camp, near Dhunaila, December 31, 1843.

AT about 2 o'clock, the Maharajah and Maharanee, attended by the the Chiefs noted in the margin*, and accompanied by the Resident, Sir R. Shakespear, Assistant for the Superintendence of Scindiah's dominions, and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, reached the Governor-General's tents.

The Maharajah was met by the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretary to Government, at the door of the Durbar tent, and conducted by his Lordship and his Excellency to the sofa at the head of the room, and placed thereon on the right hand of the Governor-General.

The litters of the Maharanee Tara Baee and of Rokma Baee were taken into an adjoining tent prepared for the purpose, where Lady Gough, and other ladies, were ready to receive her, and into which tent, or its approaches, no males were admitted.

The young Rajah was much frightened and agitated, and wept during the greater part of the visit.

Colonel Sleeman, having introduced the Chiefs above named to the Governor-General, mentioned generally the offices and position about the palace and household, of the twenty or twenty-five Sirdars of inferior rank, who were also admitted to the Durbar and placed on chairs, on the right hand side of the Governor-General's seat, the left of the tent being filled with the officers of his Lordship and his Excellency's suite. The usual expressions of courtesy having been exchanged, the Governor-General said aloud, that he desired it to be distinctly understood by the Gwalior Chiefs, and all present, that his Lordship appeared now in the Gwalior territory with the British army, as the representative of the British Government, bound by the solemn obligations of a treaty, to protect the person of the Maharajah, and to maintain His Highness's rightful authority over all his subjects; that he came, not as the enemy of the Gwalior State, but as its friend, and the protector of its rights and interests; that as this duty had, in virtue of the Treaty of Boorhanpore, devolved on his Lordship, as the representative of the British Government, he was resolved to perform it fully; that those faithful servants of the Gwalior State, who evinced their fidelity by co-operating with his Lordship, in the performance of the duty now before him, had nothing to fear from the presence of the British army; but that all who, unfaithful to their sovereign and his interests, offered opposition to the measures of the British Government, would incur, and should assuredly feel, the consequences of its just resentment. His Lordship further said, that the object of the advance of the British armies was no other than that of re-establishing in the territories of Scindiah a strong and efficient Government, willing and able to preserve the accustomed relations of friendship with the British Government and its Allies; capable of coercing the refractory and evil-disposed, of commanding the army as well as the people, of maintaining the peace of the common frontier, and of conducting the general administration in a manner conducive to the good of all.

These sentiments having been fully explained, as nearly as possible, in the words of the Governor-General, by the Foreign Secretary and Moonshee Bulwunt Sing, to the Chiefs, and others assembled, his Lordship stated further that he desired it to be borne in mind that, under the Treaty of Boorhanpore, he considered himself as standing, during His Highness's minority, as the guardian of his person and rights, and that, as his guardian, he could not see the just authority of His Highness usurped by evil-disposed persons, for factious or self-interested purposes, with impunity. As the obvious and necessary duty of his Lordship in the position he had described, was the maintenance of the honor of the Government of Scindiah, and not its injury, he had a right to expect the cordial co-operation of all His Highness's faithful subjects; the more full and

* Etul Rao Sindee; Suroop Sing Rissaldar; Oodajee Khatkeea; Moollanjee; Ram Rao Phalkeea; Deo Rao Bhow, the Maharajah's maternal uncle; Rajah Bulwunt Rao; Arjimba Akoledar; Jeswunt Rao Jemadar.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

frank the confidence reposed in his Lordship by His Highness and his advisers at the present moment, the greater would be the facility for bringing the affairs of the Government to a satisfactory settlement; but he desired it to be distinctly understood that, if he were not aided by them, he was resolved to establish the Government by his own means and strength. His Lordship suggested, if the measure were in all respects agreeable to the Maharajah and the Maharanee, that their Highness's camp, with such attendance as should be thought necessary, and a small escort from His Highness's troops, should encamp near his Lordship's camp, and that their Highnesses should accompany his Lordship to Gwalior.

To this latter measure the Chiefs assembled appeared to assent willingly; and, while they endeavoured to excuse themselves and the Durbar generally, by throwing the blame of all that had happened upon the soldiery, whom they described as beyond their control, they professed the entire willingness of the Durbar to accede to whatever his Lordship should determine for the future conduct of the affairs of the State.

The Governor-General having then sent intimation that he desired a conference, in such manner as should be agreeable to her, with the Maharanee, Her Highness, who, with Rokma Baee, had been in conversation with Lady Gough, and the other ladies, returned to her litter, and having closed the purdahs, his Lordship, with the Maharajah, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers of his suite, and the Chiefs mentioned in the margin*, proceeded to the private tent, where the litters of their Highnesses with their female attendants were.

The Governor-General sat near the litter of the Maharanee; and Moonshee Bulwunt Sing, and Ram Rao Phalkeea, sat on the ground by the litter, and explained to the Maharanee what his Lordship said, Colonel Sleeman interpreting. The Baee spoke freely, and apparently with much self-possession; she said that she was very young, and hoped that her youth and inexperience would be taken into consideration; she said she had come with the Maharajah to implore the Governor-General's forgiveness for what had taken place; and that, at his Lordship's desire, she had directed her father, the Goorpurra, who had incurred his Lordship's displeasure, to return to camp, and not to appear at the Durbar.

The Governor-General informed Her Highness that, according to all that he had heard, and that had been reported to him, the Goorpurra had been latterly the chief cause of the interruption of friendship, and of all the evils which had occurred, by the bad advice he had given to Her Highness; and that, had the Goorpurra appeared at the Durbar, his Lordship would have intimated to him the extreme displeasure of the British Government at his conduct, alike injurious to both Governments; and have directed him to retire from the Durbar, and not appear again in his presence, until he had proved by his conduct that he had become a good father to Her Highness, and a faithful subject of his Sovereign.

The Baee replied that the mischief was not attributable to the Goorpurra, or to herself, but was solely ascribable to the soldiery, who were self-willed and beyond all control; but she said, that, as such was the desire of the Governor-General, she would not admit the Goorpurra henceforth to any confidential communication with her, or to any participation in the conduct of the affairs of the administration, till he had, by his future conduct, proved himself deserving of her confidence and of the countenance of the British Government.

The Governor-General then said, that, with reference to the present state of affairs, and, what they all admitted, of the supremacy of the soldiery, measures must be taken forthwith for re-establishing order, and for the formation of an efficient Government, for the conduct of affairs during the minority of the young Maharajah; and his Lordship distinctly told the Baee, that though, as long as she acted with discretion and propriety, and with due advertence to the interests of both Governments, he was disposed to admit her to some participation in the administration of the Government, he would assuredly set her aside altogether, the instant she evinced a disposition to pursue a different course.

She replied, she was willing to abide by this decision; and, on being asked which of the Chiefs she considered most faithful, and most competent to act in

* Ram Rao Phalkeea, Rajah Bulwunt Rao, Deo Rao Bhow, Oodajee Khatkeea, Moollanjee.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

concert with the Governor-General, in devising the future measures for the conduct of the Government, she mentioned the names noted in the margin*, as those to whom she now gave full authority to negotiate all matters with the Governor-General.

The Durbar then broke up, and the Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief, and Chiefs above named, having returned to his Lordship's office tent, the following propositions were determined on, and measures for their immediate execution were forthwith taken.

The Maharajah to issue an order to all officers and servants of the Rajah to desist from hostilities against the British armies.

The Governor-General to issue a similar order, forbidding hostilities on the part of the British troops, unless they should be attacked.

The Maharajah to issue orders for the furnishing of all necessary supplies to the British armies, on the requisition of the Commissary-General.

These orders of the Maharajah to be sent by Huzzooreeahs, in such manner as distinctly to make known His Highness's determination to make them observed.

The Maharajah to send Huzzooreeahs, with a safe-conduct, with the messengers dispatched by the Commander-in-Chief to the army from Bundelcund.

No Gwalior troops to be allowed to come within three miles of any position taken up by the British armies, to prevent all future collision.

The British armies to advance to the immediate vicinity of Gwalior on the 2nd of January, and the Governor-General to take the Maharajah with him.

The British Government to give compensation to such cultivators and others in the Gwalior States, as have been exposed to loss by the passage of the British armies, and the amount of the compensation to be paid under arrangements hereafter to be made by Scindiah.

The Maharajah to issue forthwith the following proclamation, and to cause it to have the quickest and widest circulation :—

"The British armies have entered the Gwalior territories to protect the person of the Maharajah, to support his just authority, and to establish a Government capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of friendship between the two States.

"All faithful subjects of Scindiah are therefore directed to give them every aid in their power.

"No person will be injured by the British armies.

"All supplies furnished will be paid for.

"All damage unintentionally done will be compensated."

The Chiefs then took their leave till the following day, when they were again to meet in his Lordship's tent for the discussion, and determination of further matters.

No. 165.

Notes of a Conference with the Gwalior Chiefs on the 5th January, 1844.

IN the afternoon of this day the Gwalior chiefs, noted in the margin†, who had been named at the Conference of the 31st ultimo, as the persons through whom the affairs of the Gwalior Government were to be conducted on behalf of the infant Maharajah, met at the Governor-General's tent, to discuss with his Lordship certain details connected with the business in hand.

The following officers were also present: Mr. F. Currie, Secretary to Government; Mr. H. Edwards, Under Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeman, Resident; Captain Sir R. Shakespear, Agent for the affairs of Gwalior; Captain H. M. Durand, Private Secretary.

The Governor-General explained to the chiefs, the principles upon which he had drawn up a treaty, which it was his Lordship's intention to propose to the Government of Gwalior for ratification, a translation in Persian of which treaty, in draft, would be immediately placed in their hands. The provisions of the several articles of the treaty were also briefly explained to the chiefs.

* Ram Rao Phalkeea, Rajah Bulwunt Rao, Oodajee Khatkeea, Deo Rao Bhow, Moollanjee, Narain Rao Bhow Potnavees.

† Rajah Bulwunt Rao, Ram Rao Phalkeea, Oodajee Khatkeea, Deo Rao Bhow, Moollanjee.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

The chiefs concurred in saying, that the first thing to be accomplished was the dispersion of the remainder of the mutinous army, still assembled in force in the Lushkur, and stated that the best plan for effecting this, without further bloodshed, was the carrying into full operation the provisions of the proclamation issued in his Lordship's name on the 1st instant, and subsequently repeated; and they suggested, as a necessary preliminary, the removal of the Goorpurra from the neighbourhood of Gwalior for a season, and also the temporary absence from the Gwalior dominions of the other officers named in the margin*.

The above proposition appearing to be reasonable, the Governor-General addressed to the Maharanee a khureeta, a translation of which is annexed to this paper, urging her to send the Goorpurra to Oujein; and Colonel Sleeman was directed to address a letter to the Maharajah, requesting that measures might be taken for the temporary removal of the other parties indicated.

It was suggested to the chiefs, that it would be expedient, that Brigadier Stubbs, Commandant of Scindiah's Reformed Contingent, who had the previous day been put by the Maharajah in charge of the fort now garrisoned by the Contingent, should be appointed Commandant of the Maharajah's forces. To this the chiefs assented.

The arrangements, as described in the Draft Treaty, regarding the increase of the Contingent, and the assignment of certain districts for its payment, the reduction of the Gwalior troops, and their future strength and organization, were much discussed. The chiefs had nothing to say in objection to the principles of these arrangements, but desired an opportunity of discussing the details with the Secretary and the Resident, before the final settlement was made.

The mode in which the administration should be carried on during the minority of the Maharajah, was the next, and last, point spoken of; and it was mutually agreed, that a Council of Regency should be formed, with a President, who would be the principal agent in the conduct of affairs, and the medium of communication with the British Resident. It was further agreed that the formation of the Council should be as follows:—

Ram Rao Phalkeea,	*President.*
Rajah Bulwunt Rao,	*Members.*
Oodajee Khatkeea,	
Deo Rao Bhow,	
Moollanjee,	
Narain Rao Bhow Potnavees,	

And it was stipulated that this Council of Regency should act in accordance with the advice of the British Resident, and that its members should not be liable to be changed, or vacancies, occasioned by the death of its members, filled up, except with the sanction of the Government of India, and that this should be entered in the treaty.

No. 166.

The Governor-General of India to the Tara Baee of Gwalior.

Camp, Residency Gwalior, January 5, 1844.

WHEN I represented to your Highness how much the Goorpurra had contributed, by his evil advice, to the late misfortunes, your Highness assured me that he should not be permitted to take any part in matters of a public nature until I had become satisfied by his conduct that he was worthy of trust; but, considering the peculiar difficulty of the position in which the Maharajah's Government is now placed, and the embarrassments which will be thrown in the way of its early and satisfactory settlement, should persons, in consequence of the Goorpurra's remaining near your Highness's Court, be led to imagine that the late influences may still prevail, I cannot but strongly advise your Highness to direct the Goorpurra to proceed at once, to-morrow, to Oujein, there to remain until he has proved that he can be a good subject to the Maharajah; and

* Colonel Jacob's son, John; Bapoo Bowlee's two sons, Kimmajee and Chimmajee; Secunder and his mother; Chimma Bhow; Chimma Rao, Damoodha; Jeswunt Rao Bhow; Lalla his son; Buldeo Sing; Atmaram.

Inclosed in the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, of January 21, 1844.

the revival of general confidence in the stability of the administration may render his return to your Highness's Court a matter not attended with danger.

Your Highness's assurances that you would adopt my advice satisfy me that the measure I now recommend will be immediately carried into effect.

ELLENBOROUGH.

No. 167.

Memorandum as to the disbandment of the troops of the Gwalior State.

January 19, 1844.

THE infantry regiments of the Gwalior army were estimated by Colonel Spiers, the late Resident, in an inclosure to his letter to the Secretary to Government, of date 19th March, 1843, at 18,689 men.

Up to yesterday evening 8,846 muskets had been given up, and were deposited in the fort, leaving 9,843 to be accounted for. The Durbar is allowed to retain	3,000
Four regiments now absent, are to be recalled and disbanded, amounting to	2,000
The men who have been enlisted for the new contingent keep their own arms, and amount to	2,558
One of the regiments enumerated by Colonel Spiers was armed with matchlocks, which were their own property, and amounted to ..	450
Making a total of	8,008
The balance remaining to be accounted for is	1,835

And that number may be reasonably supposed to have been lost in the engagements at Maharajpoor and Punniar, on the 29th ultimo.

Colonel Spiers, in the statement above referred to, estimated the number of guns attached to the regiments at 148 guns. But this calculation must have been underrated, as eighty-eight guns have been given up, fifty-six were taken at Maharajpoor, and twenty-four at Punniar, making a total of 168, exclusive of the regiments now absent, and those which the Durbar is allowed to retain.

The guns of the Jhinsee, with the exception of the twenty which the Durbar is allowed to retain, are now moving into the fort.

The men who declined enlisting have each received three months' gratuity and their arrears of pay, and arrangements are in progress for seeing that they quit the Lushkur, and return to their homes.

The disbandment of the army commenced on the 9th, and was finished on the 17th instant, and not a single disturbance of any sort whatever occurred during the whole of that period.

Since writing the above, six field guns have been sent to the Phool Bagh, and thirteen of the Jhinsee guns to the fort; this makes a total of 107 guns given up since the disbandment of the army commenced; but more guns will be given up from the Jhinsee, and the regiments now absent. The forty-one guns which were found in the fort, when it was given up to us, have not been included in the above account.

BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek
MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

Further Papers respecting Gwalior Presented to both Konses of parliament, April 1844

London (1844)

2 Brit. 85 d-24,2#Beibd.3
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